THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, JUNE 13, 1845.

PROSCRIPTION.

In looking over the papers published at the seat of Government we frequently see lists headed "Appointments by the President," and at the end of each specified appointment the sinister expression *vice*, such an one, *removed*. The question naturally occurs, what has he done that he should be expelled from the office? Is he incapable? no: guilty of carelessness? no: convicted of direliction of duty? no: But perhaps he is downright dishonest, and the interests of the Government can only be protected by his prompt dismissal; is this the cause? "Bless you, no!" says a friend of the administration, nothing of the kind; he has been in the office for years and is a real clever fellow—but——ahem!" Well, quoth we, but what! "Why you see, sir, we go in for rotation in office—the true democratic principle. We have no idea of letting men stay in fat situations so long: we turn them out and put others in—and thus we preserve the purity of our institutions;" all of which is only another mode of expressing the principle "To the victors belong the spoils."

It is to subsidize the party that these men are removed. No matter how faithful or how capable they are; though their very mechanical familiarity with the duties of their office from long experience may save more to Government than their salary costs, yet must they be ousted to give place to some brawling partizan as a reward for services rendered. Is this "Democracy!" is it not rather a state of things akin to what is expected from a Usurper, who, having revolutionized a State, dispenses the subordinate offices to those who assisted him in overturning Order and erecting Anarchy.

It is subversive of every thing that should enter into the administration of a nation, and, of all others, a Republic. No man can tell when he is secure. Fidelity, honesty, capacity, nay, acknowledged talent and genius must yield place to ignorance and incapacity, no matter how great, so it be but backed by political services of ever so questionable a character. Humanity is trampled under foot—the man whose head has whitened in the civil service of his country, and on a meagre salary has for years supported a dependant family, never supposing that *he* would be thrust out in his old age to seek a livelihood, after giving his best years to the nation, is suddenly and rudely cast off, while his place is filled by some political vagrant, whose only recommendation is party services. The shamelessness of such policy is a reproach to the present administration. The surveillance of these mercenaries surpass that of *Fouche's* emissaries in the palmiest days of his secret police. Not an office, however insignificant, escapes their vigilance and insatiable voracity. Postmasters of the pettiest offices in the nation no more escape their Jackal watchfulness than the highest post in the government. They hunt up the victims, bring them to the notice of the lion, and if he dare refuse to crush them, denunciation and bitter upbraidings follow.

In one sense Mr. Polk is the mere tool of the veriest demagogues in his party. We see this demonstrated every day. Convocations of contemptible cliques hold meetings and solemnly hurl their thunder bolts at his head because he falters in promptly acceding to their demands.—He may make a show of firmness, but it is only in appearance—sooner or later he gives in with what grace he may and grants all that is demanded as a matter of right. Here is the sole explanation of these "Removals." Would he were a Man; then these hordes of office beggars and vagrants, who are incessantly howling for place, should feel they dealt with one who knew how to appreciate their meanness, and how to exhibit the intenseness of his detestation for their motives. If this be thought strong, we cite the case of a meeting held on June 6th by the *"Union Democratic Association of Georgetown, D. C."* The Inspectors of the Penitentiary in the District are appointed by Government, and because two of them lately selected a Whig for the petty office of *Clerk*, this association gets up a meeting, passes a preamble and resolutions, denounces them to the Government—the proceedings were officially ordered to be sent to it—and demands their removal. Now if there is a spark of dignity left in the administration it will instantly spurn these proceedings from its doors and show its ineffable contempt for the authors. We hope for the honor of the Nation this will be done. Setting aside all consideration of party and looking only to self-respect, let it instantly crush this Jacobinical interference. To quietly endure such arrogant and insufferable dictation is an insult to the *whole* people. The case of Mr. Van Ness, collector of the port of New York, is in point. Meetings are held in grogshops and other equally respectable places, in hopes of operating upon the Government and procuring his removal. He is admitted by business men of every party to be an able, faithful and honest officer; yet, because he stands in the way of these demagogues, he is denounced and his removal demanded. Hitherto Government has resisted, and we shall see whether it will maintain its ground, or give way.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of May states that a *ukase* has recently been issued by the Emperor of Russia, by which all the Jews in the Empire are required to lay aside their Jewish costume and to assume the national dress. Until 1850 they will be allowed to retain their own dress on payment of a certain sum to the government; but after that they will not be allowed this alternative. The women are not exempted from this requisition. The Jews of Wilna, Odessa, and Berdozow have already complied with the ukase and laid aside their peculiar costume. "With the *caftan*," says the Gazette, "will gradually and insensibly disappear the separation between the Israelites and other religious denominations."

Florida.—The election in this new member of the family of States has terminated as was expected in the success of the Locos. Mosely, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, is elected over McCall, by majority of about 600. Levy [L. F.] is elected to Congress over Putnam, [W.] by 800. The Legislature will be as follows:

	Whig.	L. F.
Senate,	5	12
House,	11	30
	16	42

A Mr. Houston was killed on Sabbath last on the Harlem Railroad, by being crushed between two cars. He was related to Samuel Houston, Ex-President of Texas. He was in the Black Hawk war, and had a pension from government. When the accident occurred, he was returning to his wife, from New Rochelle, where he had been exercising his calling as a painter.

Editorial Correspondence of the Gazette.

WARSAW, Ill., May 31, 1845.

Dear Junior:—The trial of the gentlemen indicted for the murder of Joe Smith, which has been the all-absorbing subject of interest in this community for two weeks back, has come to a close, and has resulted in the acquittal of all the defendants. The Jury were only out about five minutes, when they returned a verdict of not guilty. Indictments are still pending against the same gentlemen, for the murder of Hyram Smith, which are to be tried at a special Court held on the 24th of June. A like result must follow, unless more witnesses can be suborned, as the circumstances are precisely similar in both cases, and if they are not guilty in one case they cannot be in the other.

The result of this trial has given great satisfaction to the people of this county unconnected with the Mormons, while to the latter it is a source of great chagrin, and no little excitement reigns among them in consequence. It is hoped by the people here, that the Mormons, seeing they cannot intimidate and brow-beat and oppress those who are determined to stand up for their rights, will consent to disband and leave the country. This would be matter of universal rejoicing. Those unacquainted with the state of Society in a Mormon neighborhood, cannot conceive of the trials and difficulties to which community is subjected, and the low state of morals among the rising generation consequent on Mormon teaching. I could relate facts which would astound the public, but they are not of a character fit for the public eye. The young people among the Mormons are growing up in infidelity and in the indulgence of the most degrading vices. The conduct and teachings of their seniors has destroyed in their hearts all faith in any revelation whatever, and has early inducted them into the practice of every thing evil.

While this state of affairs exists among the Mormons themselves, the lives and property of the "Gentiles," as they call all persons not Mormons, living in their midst or in their neighbourhood, are always in danger. An instance which has just occurred, will show you, on what precarious terms a "Gentile" holds property in Nauvoo. Sometime since, a merchant, not a Mormon, established himself in that city for the purpose of following his business. He hoped by saying nothing to offend the prejudices of any one, and by leading a quiet, peaceable life, to be permitted to dwell in peace. For sometime he got along quite well, but finally a system of annoyance was commenced, for which he could obtain no redress, until he was compelled to resolve to leave. For that purpose he boxed up his stock of goods, and other property, and deposited them in a Warehouse preparatory to shipment. He then went to Madison, a few miles above, in order to intercept a boat, and make an arrangement to ship his goods to some port below. On returning to Nauvoo for his goods, the Merchant found every thing had vanished—not a box, or the least article could be found, or the least trace of them. Nobody knew any thing about them, nor would any of the police of Nauvoo assist him in ferreting out the thieves. All the man could do was to submit to his loss in silence. Such is the state of society in that city of "Saints"—or rather fanatical thieves. No "Gentile" who wishes to preserve his property, would venture to bring it within the reach of the thieving saints.

It is impossible that this state of affairs can exist long without producing some fearful outbreak, which will finally be the result. Even if the old inhabitants of the county should agree to relinquish their homes and property, and leave the Mormons in undisputed possession, yet it would not mend the matter much. The same difficulties would exist with the people of adjoining counties, and fierce conflicts be the consequence. What will be the final result of this modern heresy, which partakes so largely of the nature of Mohammedanism, time only will develope, but that it will be fearfully disastrous can hardly be doubted. I shall leave for home in a day or two. Adieu till then. D. N. W.

From the New York Tribune.

THE MISSING INSTALMENTS.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* of Saturday gives the following explanation respecting the Mexican instalments for April and July, 1844, (amounting to $275,000) which Mexico says she has paid to the Representative of the United States, but which have never been received by the authorities at Washington. The statement is made on the authority of a gentleman lately from Mexico, for whom, however, the Courier declines to assume any responsibility:

It is said by this gentleman, that Mr. Shannon, the U. S. Minister, Mr. Voss, the Agent of the U. S. to receive the money, and Mr. Trigueros, the Minister of Finance in Mexico, have been interested in more than one speculation.—The partnership was indeed official between Mr. Voss and Mr. Trigueros, who belonged to the same commercial firm. Mr. Trigueros not having, as Minister, money enough—ready money to pay the amounts as they fell due, induced Mr. Shannon and Mr. Voss to accept drafts on the Treasurer in favor of, and endorsed by an English house in Mexico, for $325,000, being $50,000 more than the amount due. In return, it was agreed that Mr. Trigueros should accept from Mr. Shannon, Mexican Treasury Notes in payment of the excess of $50,000, and as these were to be bought any where at from 8 to 10 per cent—so greatly were they depreciated—this little operation would leave a profit of some forty odd thousand dollars to the American agents. In return, they were to give a full and entire acquittance to the Mexican government, in terms for the *payment* of the two instalments, whereas they had only been liquidated.

Whether the drafts have been paid either by the Mexican government, or by the English endorsers, is not stated. The American claimants demand payment, while Mexico claims to have discharged all her liabilities in the premises.—This is indeed a pretty piece of diplomacy, affecting the national character, through the misconduct of our agent, even more seriously than it does our pockets.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received *The Union* of Saturday, in which we find the following statement, purporting to be from a gentleman who has derived it, as he thinks from the best authority:

"Mr. Voss received from Trigueros, the Minister of the Treasury, drafts upon the Treasuries of different interior Departments—to wit: Guadalajara, Guanajuato and Zacatecas. These drafts he placed in the hands of Jaylem, Jamison & Co., one of the firmest English commercial houses in Mexico, requesting that they should be sent on for collection. They were sent on, and accepted conditionally, to be paid as soon as there should be any money collected, and coming into those Treasuries, wherewith to pay them. It was expected that the four millions of dollars levied for the Texas war, would be collected, and that these drafts would be paid therefrom. But the revolution put a stop to the collection of all taxes, and the drafts are still unpaid.

Shocking Murders.—We learn from the Mississippi Free Trader, that on the 25th ult, the bodies of three persons—two women and one man—were found in a flat boat, about ten miles above Natchez, in such a condition as to leave no doubt of their having been murdered with an axe. It appears that the boat was occupied by a man as a trading boat, and that he had nearly disposed of his stock of goods or cargo. The murderer is supposed to have been a man employed by the owner of the boat at Vicksburg, but, having some difficulty he has discharged, and afterwards came on board, committed the horrible act, and fired the boat.

A Leaf from American History—*which has some bearing upon the question of the Annexation of Texas to the United States.*—On the 26th December, 1825, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, transmitted to the Senate of the United States, a Special Message, reminding them that, in the message to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the Session, it was mentioned that the Governments of the Republics of Columbia, of Mexico and Central America, had severally invited the Government of the United States to be represented at the Congress of the American Nations, to be assembled at Panama, to deliberate upon objects of peculiar concernment to this hemisphere, and that this invitation had been accepted—and nominating Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to that Assembly.—In that Special Message, President Adams remarks as follows:

"Although this measure was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, I have not thought proper to take any step in it, before ascertaining that my opinion of its expediency will concur with that of both branches of the Legislature; first, by the decision of the Senate upon the nominations to be laid before them; and, secondly, by the sanction of both Houses to the appropriations, without which it cannot be carried into effect."

"A report from the Secretary of State, and copies of the correspondence with the South American governments, on this subject, since the invitation given by them, are herewith transmitted to the Senate. * * * It will be seen that the United States neither intend nor are expected, to take part in any deliberations of a belligerent character. That the mo ive of their attendance is *neither to contract alliances, nor to engage in any undertaking or project importing hostility to any other nation.*"

On the 28th December, 1825, the Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to consider and report thereon; and on the 16th January 1826, Mr. Mason, from that Committee, reported at length against the recommendation of the Executive, and concluded by recommending to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is not expedient, at this time, for the United States to send any Ministers to the Congress of the American nations, assembled at Panama."

The Committee, in this report, "doubt the authority of the Government of the United States' to enter upon the proposed negotiations, and strongly condemn the propriety and expediency of the measure.

While the subject was under consideration in the Senate (March 14th, 1826) Mr. Van Buren introduced a series of resolutions the first of which denies to the President the authority to nominate Ministers to the proposed Congress of American nations, and the second of which is as follows:

"Resolved, *That the power of forming or entering* (in any manner whatever,) into new political associations, *or confederacies, belongs to the people of the United States, in their sovereign character, being one of the powers which not having been delegated to the government, is reserved to the States, or People;* and that it is not within the Constitutional power of the Federal Government to appoint deputations, or representatives of any description, to represent the United States in the Congress of Panama, or to participate in the deliberation, or discussion, or recommendation, on acts of that Congress."

On the question to agree thereto, those who voted in the affirmative are *Benton*, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickinson, Eaton, Findlay, Haynes, Holmes, Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, *Van Buren*, White, Williams, and *Woodbury*—19.

Thus it will be seen, that, had Benton and Woodbury thought, written, spoken, and voted in 1845, as they did in 1826, the measure for the formation of "new political associations"—for the annexation of Texas—"not being within the Constitutional power of the Federal Government," must have failed to receive their countenance and support—must have been defeated in the Senate. But, though they strained at a gnat, they could swallow a camel!—*N. Y. Express.*

Good News!—The New Lisbon Palladium of yesterday announces in a Postscript that the entire stock necessary to complete the "Sandy and Beaver Canal" had been taken in that town at a meeting held the day previous. This makes the finishing of the Canal certain. The lettings will be made in July. When the result was announced, those present had a great time of it—threw up their caps, and getting a band of music, had a procession through the town. W. M. Roberts, Esq., has been engaged as Engineer.

Something not known here before.—The Buffalo Pilot of the 10th has the following:

Counterfeit Gold.—We learn from officer Hague, of the Pittsburgh police, who was in our city yesterday with a requisition for a counterfeiter, that he had seized at Pittsburgh $5,000 in quarter eagles—$250 of the same description of counterfeits were passed upon a broker there, so they must be pretty well executed. It is probable, too, that there are others of the gang.

Another Duel.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of the 10th, says:

Two young men of this city sallied forth at an early hour this morning, on an excursion to Naaman's Creek, for the purpose of exercising themselves in pistol shooting. Morris Meredith and Washington Keith are the names of the parties, and both have been engaged as supercargoes to Canton. At the first fire, Meredith received the ball of his antagonist's pistol in the right thigh, and fainted from loss of blood. The wound is regarded as dangerous. Meredith fired, but missed. It is understood that Keith immediately left for New York.

The Last Duel.—Dr. McClellan, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, who attended at the meeting of the hostile parties at Naaman's Creek, Del., on Monday morning, has since extracted the ball from Mr. Meredith's thigh, and he is said to be doing well, and there is every prospect of his recovery.

Governor Jackson, of Rhode Island, has declined to convene the Legislature in extra session, for the purpose of acting upon a petition for the liberation of Dorr. The Legislature, he says, will meet on the 21st of June, and the provision in the Constitution which invests the Governor with the power to call special sessions of the Assembly, is limited to extraordinary occasions. He does not consider that there is anything extraordinary enough to summon the Legislature together.

Harvest is commenced in Arkansas, and the papers say the crops of corn, wheat, cotton, &c., are very good.

Oh Gemini!—A New York paper states that a lady in that city had six pairs of twins in five years.

The Powder Mills of Messrs. Langdon & Kellogg, at Lee, Mass., blew up on the 29th ult.; three buildings exploding in succession. No one was killed outright, but one man was so badly injured that his life is despaired of.

☞ Mr. Henry J. Rigden, has been appointed Postmaster at Brownsville, in the room of Mr. Sloan. Mr. R. we have no doubt will make a good P. M.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13.

Yesterday it rained through part of the day, and in the evening was still very cloudy. We are now in hopes of a rise in the Rivers.

Woollen factories are fast going into operation in Ohio and Michigan, which of course absorb a portion of the clip. The last we observed established was on the Christian river, near Niles, Mich., a fine, healthy, clover growing section as any in the State, and particularly favorable for wool growing. The erection of these factories or some similar cause has materially lessened the lake imports of wool at Buffalo thus far this season, and reduced the canal receipts at Cleveland from 38,843 lbs to 1st June last year, to 18,631 lbs this season. The exports via the canal from Buffalo to a like date are 21,000 lbs less than that of 1841.

The N. Y. Express of Monday says:—Money is without any material change since last week. The season is now over for active business, and for six weeks to come there will be but little done. There will be so little demand for Money for a month or two to come, that it is hardly to be expected that the rate of interest can possibly change. The banks take four months paper at six per cent., and shorter notes at five.

We notice in the Boston Shipping List a tabular statement of the Domestic Cotton Goods export trade of that place for the year ending May 31st, 1845. It amounts in the aggregate to 65,971 bales. These were exclusively of domestic manufacture, and were shipped to almost every port of interest to us in the known globe. We extract a few of them:—To Liverpool 8 bales; Valparaiso 8,317; Calcutta 1,057; Sandwich Islands 418, Canton 3,666; Philadelphia 8,087.

The total amount of ice exported from Boston for the year ending May 31st, was 48,334 tons, of which 4,069 tons went to Calcutta, 1,188 to Barbadoes, 1,249 to Havana, 1,862 to Kingston, 1,559 to Liverpool, and 22,244 to New Orleans.

The Trenton State Gazette says a note made its appearance two or three days since, purporting to be a note of the Plainfield Bank, but which in reality had been altered from the Tenth Ward Bank of New York. The alterations were roughly done, yet they would probably escape the notice of many persons. The name of the Cashier was wrong—*A. Ives*, instead of *A. Beach*. The signatures were badly done.

The Gazette also says that tens of the Chemical Bank of New York, altered from ones, are in circulation.

Lumber Trade of the Susquehanna.—There passed the Towanda Bridge, between the first of February and the first of May last, 1405 rafts and arks, as follows:

Board rafts	980
Timber do	168
Arks	317

Computing the amount of Boards on each raft at 40,000 feet would make the aggregate 39,200,000; to which add 980,000 feet, for the loading of arks and timber rafts, and the total amount will be 40,000,000 feet. The average number of shingles on an ark is 90,000; the total would be 28,530,000. Timber rafts contain about 40,000 feet each, making a total of 6,720,000 feet of timber.

The number of hands employed on the rafts is estimated at 3662.

At $10 per thousand, the boards would amount to $400,000, and the timber and shingles probably amount to as much more—making $800,000.

The lumber which passes Towanda is almost all sawed and rafted in the State of New York. That which is prepared for market on the Susquehanna, and on the creeks emptying into it between Towanda and its junction with the West Branch, probably amounts to $700,000—to this add the lumber sent down the West Branch, and the quantity which passes Northumberland must amount to nearly $3,000,000 per annum.

One steam sawmill in Windham township, Wyoming county, cuts 2,000,000 feet of boards per annum.

Iron.

We find, in the Harrisburgh Argus, the following table, showing the whole amount of Iron and Steel of all kinds annually imported into the United States for the last sixteen years. We think more conclusive evidence than is afforded by this table, of the great benefit of a permanent and protective tariff to the whole country could not be found.

Years.	Tons	Value.	Per ton.
1829–'30,	36,314	$2,417,292	$66
1829–'30,	40,644	2,340,964	58
1830–'31,	51,571	2,524,364	49
1831–'32,	74,979	3,067,340	41
1832–'33,	80,249	3,371,867	41
1833–'34,	78,190	3,948,398	51
1834–'35,	77,597	3,710,103	47
1835–'36,	96,220	5,339,131	55
1836–'37,	102,566	6,364,183	62
1837–'38,	74,762	4,036,963	54
1838–'39,	115,637	6,688,596	57
1839–'40,	72,769	4,311,086	59
1840–'41,	112,111	5,020,416	44
1841–'42,	107,392	4,333,000	40
1842–'43,	37,405	1,665,651	44
1843–'44,	102,577	3,908,834	37
Total tons,	1,291,074	61,857,526	

The consumption of iron in the United States is now estimated at about 400,000 tons annually; and it will be seen by the foregoing, taken from official documents, that about one-fourth of this amount is imported from foreign countries, or about 100,000 tons. The present price of iron in England, owing to the large amount of railroad iron wanted there, will prevent importation to a very great extent, even if no duty was laid on iron. Will the home demand be supplied by our own furnaces? We think so. It requires only twenty-five new furnaces of the capacity of Messrs. Forter & Burke's, just going into operation, in Harrisburgh, to supply the whole amount now exported. Pennsylvania alone will supply this amount and more, leaving to other States to supply the increased demand consequent upon the increase of business and population.

We ask the especial attention of our readers to the statistics before quoted, as showing the fluctuating price of foreign iron, and the importance of rendering the country independent of the caprices of foreign iron masters. In 1828–'29 the average price of all kinds of iron imported is more than $66 per ton. Four years afterwards it was $41 per ton, being a reduction of $25 per ton. In 1836–'7, it averages $62 per ton in Europe. In 1843–'44, $37 per ton, being a reduction on 1836–'37, of $25 per ton: and in 1828–'29, of $29 per ton. The establishment of furnaces for the full supply of this country will not only render us independent of Europe for this necessary of life, but will produce more uniformity in price, and home competition will, as in the case of cotton manufactures, reduce the price. It will not escape the reader that this country has paid in the period of 16 years, $63,857,526 to Europe for iron, while we have had the materials at home to make any amount ourselves. No wonder the whole country became embarrassed. It is estimated that there will soon be wanted 250,000 tons of railroad iron to replace the worn and flat rails with T rails, on the railroads now in operation in the United States; and that more than 4,300 miles of unfinished railroads will require a large amount. As fast as the iron is wanted, such establishments as the Mount Savage Iron Works, in Maryland, the Brady's Bend and the Montour Ridge Works in Pennsylvania, will be put in operation to supply the demand.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14.

The Iron Trade.

We gave, (says the N. Y. Express,) a few days since, an account of the progress of the Iron business in the United States, and particularly in Pennsylvania. The Portsmouth (Ohio) Tribune calls to our recollection the fact that in October, 1841, T. G. Gaylord & Co., at their Rolling Mills, made over one hundred tons of rails for the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and some sixty tons for the Little Miami Railroad. Twenty-five tons of spikes for the former road have also been made, and fourteen tons of cast iron chairs for rails, for the latter. Although no great profit was realized from this manufacture (at $60 per ton,) and the proprietors of the mills declined a subsequent offer for a bill of 3500 tons of rail, principally for want of time to fill the order, yet enough has been done to show that there is no need of the West depending on English manufactures for Railroad Iron.

The uses to which iron is put are numberless, but the infancy of the manufacture of this important article in the United States, has developed but few of the means to which it is applied in England. But the demand in England for a long time has been beyond the production; and from this fact, and the great fact that the new manufacturers are well protected by the Tariff, we may hope that before long our own mines, manufactories, and workshops will present the same busy scenes as are exhibited in England. We shall look to see iron houses and iron steamboats before long, and these profitably and safely taking the place of stone, brick and wood.—The experiment of iron steamboats has been tried in England, and has proved eminently successful there.

Where four boats were built, several years since,—three of wood and one iron, after a use of seven years the three boats lost one half of their original value, and the iron boat was sold for nearly her first cost, while but little or nothing had been expended upon it for repairs. Many are now constructed, and orders have been given by the British Government for iron steamers at Glasgow, London, Liverpool and in other parts of Great Britain.

Fire proof buildings cannot be made without a great deal of iron, and our factories make a constant demand. The orders for agricultural purposes, though not so large, are none the less certain. England cannot fill all these orders, and we certainly shall have a share of them in the United States. We have been led to a hasty reconsideration of this subject from an article in the last Mining Journal, and from which we make the following estimates as to the consumption of the present year. The following tables, it is said, have been prepared by practical men:

CONSUMPTION FOR 1844 AND 1845.

Pig iron produced in England and Wales in 1844,	850,000
Iron produced in Scotland in 1844,	354,000
Total tons for Great Britain, 1844,	1,210,000

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION IN 1845.

2000 miles of railways to be made in 1845 and 1846—say half in 1845 contracted for—	
1000 miles of railway, 250 tons per mile for rails,	250,000
And for loss of one fifth in converting pig iron to rails,	50,000
1000 miles of railway require for chairs,	70,000
And lost in manufactures 5 per ct.	3,500
Iron required for railways in progress, and passed in 1844,	150,000
Iron for wagons, stations, engines, tanks, &c., computed for inspection of railway companies' accounts, that each mile of railway requires 300 tons per mile above the weight of permanent rails and chairs—1000 miles will then give	300,000
Export in 1844, 100,000—say, from the increase of railways abroad, and the remission of duties on iron by some of the Continental States, it will be	500,000
General consumption of iron in Great Britain (exclusive of railways,) in bar iron, castings, water and gas pipes, in steam engines, and the whole hardware of the country,	450,000
Total tons,	1,803,500

The Journal says that if this is near the truth, we shall have a deficiency of nearly 600,000 tons of iron, which must cause the suspension of many great public works. It is possible, however, that from the exertions of our iron masters, a greater quantity may be produced than 1,210,000 tons. It cannot be denied that the iron trade is most prosperous, and that its present flourishing state is not only certain of being permanent for some years, but more likely to increase than at any former period.

Sheep and Wool in Wisconsin.—Our Territory is believed to be well adapted to the rearing of Sheep and the production of wool for market. Many gentlemen, of much experience in this branch of agricultural industry, as well from the eastern parts of the United States, as from England and Scotland, are so fully convinced of this fact, that they have either already embarked pretty extensively in the business, or intend doing so the present and succeeding seasons. Previously to 1842, very few sheep had been brought into the territory; in the course of that year, several flocks came, as)—

1842	2,650
1843	3,250
1844	10,100
The increase on a total of 16,000 sheep may very safely be put down at	4,000
Making a total, in the southeastern part of the territory, of	20,000

And, from present indications, it is believed the number will be doubled before the expiration of the present year.

In looking over some wool statistics, we find that the aggregate number of sheep in the United States in 1840, was 19,311,374—from which there was sheared in that year, 35,502,114 lbs wool, being an average of less than 2 lbs per head. But as about one in four of every flock is a lamb, producing no fleece, full grown sheep will average about 2½ lbs per head per annum.

From the 20,000 sheep in this part of the Territory, there will probably be sheared 35,000 lbs of wool: of this quantity, we may reasonably calculate that 20,000 lbs will be brought to Racine for sale or for shipment, and the remainder will be either traded off at some other place on the lake, or worked up into broadcloths and satinets at the Wisconsin woollen factories at Burlington and Waterford. Messrs. Whitney & Marsh, Messrs. Wm Goodell & Co. and we believe others of our merchants, will buy all that may be brought to our market, for which they will pay the highest price in cash or in barter.—[Racine Adv.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 14, 1845.

Mr. Bigham's Communication.—It is not necessary to do more than call attention to Mr Bigham's communication in another column, vindicating himself from certain charges made against him. It is complete. We are informed, also, that, Mr. Hilands agrees with Mr. B. in all that he says.

Mr. Roebling has commenced operations in rebuilding the Monongahela Bridge. We know nothing of the plan on which it will be restored, but we hope the directors will have a structure built which will be an ornament to the city.

The Libel suit between Judge Grier and Mr. J. Heron Foster has been settled by the Court of Quarter Sessions imposing a fine of $100 on Mr. Foster, and also "the costs of prosecution, or give security to pay the same within ten days, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with."

The Brownsville Herald of Tuesday contains a long and temperately written article about the Monongahela Bridge—as different from the first one as day from night. To the first article we had nothing to reply but ridicule: it was so extravagant, so full of wind and fury, and so evidently *not* written by the editor himself, it merited nothing else. We have one question to ask the editor of the Herald and we want a catagorical answer: Did *you* write that first article or not? Yea or nay? Our information is that you did not, and by admitting such a piece of bombast in your columns as editorial you fairly laid yourself open to be laughed at. If the subject is so serious, a temperate article is most likely to do good. We have praised and talked Brownsville into some notoriety, and most assuredly shall not treat her expressed opinions or wishes with disrespect however we may endeavor to bring an editor there to a respectful tone towards Pittsburgh: we think we have succeeded in this instance. The Herald would bully us into its notions, and when we laugh at it, puts on its dignity and is quite offended! No sir! when you have any thing to say to this City, be respectful yourself, and we shall strive to reciprocate. No threats, if you please: it is not usual to abuse a man when you wish to have him comply with your wishes. Very probably if you pursue this course we shall do as we please at all events. The article in Tuesday's paper, as we have said, is written in a better spirit; and since a better disposition is manifested, we shall look into this business for the benefit of our friends in Brownsville.

The Repeal Association of New York held a meeting on Monday last and concluded not to dissolve. It was asserted that O'Connel did not represent the Mind of the Irish Nation, and consequently it was not responsible for his invectives against the United States. It is also asserted that the Repeal Press of Ireland has substantially disavowed the expressions of O'Connel. It was also

Resolved, That should it become certain that England intends to carry into effect the threats and boasts indulged in by Sir Robert Peel, that then the Executive Committee of this association be instructed to take efficient measures for the immediate arming, equipping, and drilling of the members of this association as Volunteer Soldiers, to be placed at the disposal of our State or General Government, to repel any aggression on the part of the British Government and to maintain the rights and liberties of the People of the United States.

☞ The Liberty Convention met in Cincinnati on the 11th. Pierpont, the gifted divine of Massachusetts, was present, and some other distinguished members of that party. Letters to be read were announced from Ex-Governor Seward and Horace Greeley. We have heard some things about the letter of Mr. Seward, which makes us a little anxious to see it in print.

Another propeller for steamboats, it is announced, has been invented by Mr. Phleger of Wilmington, (Del.)

PROSCRIPTION.

The following extract from a letter in the New York Herald, from Washington City, fell under our notice after writing the article in yesterday's paper under the head of Proscription:—

"In conversation with a gentleman from the Southern States to-day, and a friend of the present administration, he took the occasion to say, that one of the features in the new government, mostly commended by the people in his section, was the leniency of the present Executive towards the whig incumbents in office, and the very few removals that had been made, most particularly at Washington, in the public departments. I told him he was entirely mistaken, that there had been more removals already made here, since the fourth of March last, than had been made under all the administrations of the government down to 1829; and more than from that time down to March, 1841. He expressed surprise, and remarked, he had never seen the fact in print.—The course, in relation to removals, you see, has had its desired effect in many quarters. The appointments have been made very quietly, and but few at a time, to quiet the cry of proscription; and the public have not been the wiser. Removals are made daily, all over the country, but no one hears of them—they are not officially gazetted, and the public mind is not awakened to it. Of the numerous decapitations, weekly, of the thirteen thousand postmasters—of the changes in the long lists of Custom House subordinates—of the countless removals in all the ramifications of the different branches of the Treasury Department and the War Department, including the Indian and the Pension Department—whoever hears of them except the sufferers, or the gainers?"

Following this, there is a list of fifty four men removed from office in Washington City alone, since March 4th, and it is said that the number will be more than *doubled in a few weeks* by actual removals, to say nothing of the commissions to expire on July 3d.

"The salaries of the above amount in round numbers to over $70,000.

Many of these, though capable men, are reduced to poverty and distress—but I suppose they deserve it for ever thinking that Henry Clay would be President of the United States."

The Tribune adds that the removals since March 4th must be considerably over 1000!

Of Mr. Keller, who is one after a fashion *'resigned,'* the following anecdote is related in a Washington letter—to the Philadelphia Ledger, if we mistake not. It forms a noble exception of the general servility of the metropolitan office holders. (This catechetical examination was preparatory, of course, to the removals in the Patent office.)

A letter received this morning by Mr Ellsworth, Commissioner of the Patent Office, from Mr. Buchanan, requesting him to furnish him with a list of the officers under him, their place, age, the length of time they had been in the Department, amount of salary, &c.

Mr. Keller, long and favorably known as one of the Examiners, was first called.

"Where were you born, sir?" Answered.

"How long have you been in this office?"

"Since 1821, sir."

"What is your age sir?" Answered.

"What is your salary?"

"$1,500 per annum."

"Did you vote last fall?"

"I did not, sir, I was not entitled to a vote, being a resident of the District. Are these all the questions you have to ask?"

"Yes sir, that's all."

"Well, sir, as you have made a memorandum of my answers, please to add, that if I had been entitled to a vote, I should have voted for Henry Clay of Kentucky. I am, and have always been, and I hope that I may always remain a WHIG."

Which is the British Party?—The Boston Atlas quotes the following paragraph from a letter written by Senator M'Duffie, of South Carolina, to the British Free Trade Union:

"As a representative of the great exporting interest of these States, I habitually look upon the prosperity of Manchester *with as much interest and gratification as I do upon that of Charleston or New York, and* much more *than I do upon that of Boston, which I am constrained to regard as the fruits of an unjust and oppressive system of legalized plunder which confiscates at least one-fifth of the annual income of the cotton planters to sustain a mercenary moneyed aristocracy of pampered and bloated monopolists.*"

This Loco Foco Senator openly avows that he looks with *much more interest and gratification* upon the prosperity of Manchester than he does upon that of Boston. A patriotic sentiment truly!

The project of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi with Lake Michigan meets with much favor in the West. There is to be a convention soon at Memphis, where this subject, among others of interest to the West, will be considered.

Gold by the Bushel is found in North Carolina, and one vein has been opened (45 feet in length) to the depth of six feet. The specimens contain from two to five dwts. of pure gold in lumps.

The Rush at the Land Office continues to increase, says the Green Bay Republican. Such a land fever was never known. And the best of it is the tracts entered are mostly by actual settlers.

Elder Pratt, the Mormon missionary at Toubuni, one of the Society group, has forwarded several letters to Nauvoo, under date of September 17, 1844. The mission flourishes, he says.

The Whigs of St. Louis made preparations to give Mr. Clay a magnificent reception and were much disappointed when they heard he had returned home.

Some Doctors in Van Buren, Arkansas, announce that they are manufacturing 60,000 boxes of Pills, and will soon be in the market at 75 cents per box! Only $45,000 worth—the cost will be about $5000 probably. Clear profit $40,000, our calculation.

The Jail of Beaver county, has been without an inmate for nearly two months. It will not be tenantless long if they get hands on some of those Incendiaries about there. The Court which met in Beaver a few weeks ago adjourned for want of business.

Some ten new Unitarian churches have been built or commenced in Boston and neighborhood, the last year.

Fifteen hundred dollars have been appropriated by the city of Philadelphia, for the celebration of the approaching 4th of July.

When a man is too poor to keep a cow he ought not to keep more than four dogs and five cats.

A venerable cap.—The mitre worn by Bishop Seabury, the first American Bishop, in the performance of some of his Episcopal functions, has, with the permission of his "distinguished descendant," Dr. Seabury, of New York, been obtained and deposited in the library of Trinity College. It is a plain cap of black satin, the front of which has a cross and halo, embroidered in gold lace; while the reverse has, in similar work, a representation of the *crown of thorns*.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

To the Citizens of Allegheny County:

I deem it my duty to you as my constituents to explain a matter in regard to which a few men, for their own purposes, have been grossly misrepresenting my colleague, Mr. A. Hilands, and myself.

The charge as it has been repeatedly stated to me is,—"that Messrs. Hilands and Bigham have yielded to the demands of the Catholics, and voted to give them their share of the school fund, to be expended in the support of their own sectarian schools." This, slightly modified to meet times and persons, is, I believe, the substance of the offence.

I reply that no communication, direct or indirect, was ever made to me, nor, so far as I know, to any member of the last legislature, by any Catholic, on the subject of the distribution of the School Fund. No proposition contemplating a distribution of said fund to the support of sectarian schools was ever pending in the Legislature while I was a member.

I presume this charge arises out of our votes on House Bill, No. 335, being an "Act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools." This bill occupies twenty pages of the House file, and is principally composed of the laws now in force, with such amendments as were suggested by the experience of the Committee on Education, nearly all of whom were professional teachers.

This bill was not taken up until about ten days before the close of the session, when I believed it impossible, even if our House should pass the bill, that it could be reached in the Senate. I therefore took little

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" " "	Two insertions	0 75
" " "	Three insertions	1 00
" " "	Three months	3 00
" " "	Six months	6 00
" " "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less.	One year	$6 00
" " "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 17, 1845.

Some Cotemporaries Abroad.

It really seems as if some editors in various parts of the country delighted in, and were determined on, doing us all the injury in their power. In opening our exchanges we frequently see such absurd phrases as the "doomed city," "devoted city," and similar ones, which argue a degree of thoughtlessness or ignorance in the editors we did not think existed. Why should such epithets be bestowed on Pittsburgh? It is true several fires have occurred since the catastrophe of April 10th, but except in exaggerated accounts of them there was nothing remarkable. The losses of all combined do not exceed those by several single fires in the eastern cities; yet if a few sheds are burned these careful and thoughtful conductors of the press make it the occasion of endeavoring to impress upon the minds of their readers that Pittsburgh is by some fatality given over to destruction. Some exaggerate the accounts published—which are invariably stretched enough in the process of manufacture—and others absolutely not contented with this, get up the richest accounts of fires that never existed except in rumor, and over them bewail our certain destruction! We know not how to express our indignation at these editors; they are not fit to conduct even seven-by-nine country papers. We append two or three samples of the latest, and italicise a few of the editorial hits:

"Another fire, we are informed, occurred in the city of Pittsburgh on Monday night last. It would almost seem that the "Iron city" is *doomed to destruction. The devastating element continues to encroach upon its fairest portion.* The first paragraph of the Pittsburgh papers is generally looked upon as the chronicle of some new calamity by fire."—*Mercer Whig.*

This paper insists that the best part of the city was consumed by the last fires!

"The rolling-mill of Woods, Edwards & Co. was burnt at Pittsburgh last Saturday. *That city is doomed.*"—*Detroit Advertiser.*

You are a very considerate man to make such an unqualified assertion and very fit, it would appear, to do it.

But the most extraordinary of all is an article in a Gettysburgh paper, which we would copy had we not mislaid it. The editor states that *seven or nine of the largest board yards in the city had been burned*, and that anonymous letters were found expressing a determination to burn up the whole city, &c. This wild romance he seriously gives as fact "heard," and mourns over our deplorable condition. Poor fellow, we hope he will get over it.

The truth is, there is not a particle of reason in what might be termed these "incendiary" publications. We are neither burnt up nor likely to be. In a year or two the city will be much larger and better built than ever, and more business will be done. If these editors would take up half the space in telling their readers of the resources and improvements making in Pittsburgh, and that it is neither discouraged nor crippled, they would be doing them and us some service. Gentlemen! spare our reputation, though you do take our money.

SEVERE FIRE AT ITHICA, N. Y.—A fire broke out the morning of June 10th in a stable attached to the Franklin House, Ithica, which consumed some fifteen buildings and six horses. The buildings destroyed were on Gayuga, Main and Green streets. Believed to be the work of incendiaries.

STATE TAXES AND ALEEGHENY COUNTY.—The following counties have notified the State Treasurer of their determination to comply with his circular of the 16th ult.

Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Chester, Lehigh, Delaware, and Fayette.

The above counties will pay into the State Treasury alone, over Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. The Commissioners of Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin and Tioga have given notice to their Collectors in their respective counties, to pay all moneys over, they shall have collected before the 15th of July next.

The valuation in Allegheny County is $14,699,025; taxes assessed $45,296; amount payable $41,672; amount of abatement $2,083,—that is, if the Commissioners of this County will pay into the State treasury, by the 15th of July, the sum of $41,672, it will be received as equivalent to $45,296, thus saving to the county $2083. What are they doing to make this payment? If practicable it ought by all means to be done, to help our old Commonwealth over August, and to save so much to the County.

ASSAULT AND RIOT.—The Savannah Republican notices a riot which occurred in that city on the evening of the 7th. It seems that a boy named James Mercer, a seaman on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter Crawford, Captain Fatio, on Friday evening obtained leave to visit his brother, a seaman on board the ship Colombo. Mercer not returning according to his permit on Saturday morning, and Capt. F. having been informed that it was his intention to desert, despatched an officer to the Colombo, where, after search, the boy Mercer was found and returned to the Crawford. His brother accompanied him to the Cutter, and demanded his release as a *British* subject. Words ensued, the boy was flogged for desertion, and his brother put ashore.

Captain Fatio soon after went on shore and was assailed by a number of British sailors, who insulted him and pursued him with clubs. He warned them to desist, and finding that they still persisted, he fired upon them twice with one of Colt's revolving pistols. The first ball missed; the second struck the ringleader near the right eye and passed out at the side of his head. The whole affair is undergoing investigation, as the leader of the mob has been arrested and imprisoned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A laborer, named Andrew White, died suddenly while at work on the clay banks in Albany, in consequence of drinking cold water immoderately while in an extremely heated state.

The last Charleston Mercury publishes two letters written by Governor Hammond to Mr. Clarkson in vindication of Slavery. These letters are of the most ultra pro-slavery character and the Mercury echoes their spirit in the following approval, which is as strong and as extreme a defence of Slavery, as any Abolitionist ever made against it. The Mercury says:

"We like too, the bold position he takes in the outset—it is the only one that Southern men ought to take. Slavery as it exists with us; is neither a Moral, Social, or Political Evil, but it is, on the contrary, the most beneficient form of organized society, that has yet existed."

Mr. Polk's Sorrows.

The following extract (says the N. Y. Tribune) is from a Loco Foco letter in the *Herald*. It corroborates so exactly the state nents of one of our Washington correspondents that we deem it worthy of attention:

"It is now said that, like Faust, there is a political Mephistophiles, who claims the political soul of Col. Polk, under a terrible bond, from which the unhappy victim cannot escape; and that the President of the United States is a subject of the most dreadful oligarchy ever known, except, perhaps, that of the Council of Ten.

"It may not be known, but such is the fact, that Col. Polk was, before the assembling of the Baltimore Convention, an aspirant for the Vice Presidency. Himself and friends, during last winter, regarding it to be settled that Mr. Van Buren would receive the nomination, opened a correspondence with the renowned sorcerer of Lindenwald, and his friend the modern Cato. In this correspondence, it is stated, the President that is coincided with Mr. Van Buren in his views on the Texas question, and promised large favors to the clique now centred at Albany. In order, also, to make sure of the nomination, Col. Polk prepared a letter, it is asserted, *against the annexation of Texas*, and, in company with Cave Johnson, went to the office of the *Nashville Union* and asked Harris to insert it. This, when he was acquainted with its contents, Harris refused to do.—In the meanwhile, other counsels prevailed, and Mr. Polk's opinions underwent a radical change. But it is furthermore said, that a copy of this letter, properly authenticated, is in the possession of the modern Cato, together with the other letters from Mr. Polk, on various subjects.

"The magic which controls the President, then, if this be the fact, is the dread of exposure; and by this wand, held *in terrorem*, has Mr. Polk been moved of late. The magician must have his bond—the soul, and the political soul, of a President in his prerogative of appointment.—Hence the selection of Baker, Purdy and Hoffman; hence the removal of Van Ness; and hence what will yet take place, the removal of Morris, Moore, and ultimately, of Cornelius W. Lawrence."

The gang of burglars and other villains infesting the city of Cleveland, has become so numerous and the depredations so flagrant, that the citizens have, says the Herald, generally resolved on the free use of "cold lead." For six nights in succession dwelling houses and stores had been broken open and rifled.

☞ There has been a large fire—for the place—at Ripley, Ohio. The loss is said to be "many thousands of dollars." Three houses—one a tavern) were destroyed, and what is worse, an old colored woman living in one of them, was burned to death.

☞ The Congregationalists and Presbyterians are about establishing a new religious paper at Chicago, Ill., to be called the "Western Evangelist." Rev. Mr. Walker has been invited to edit it.

☞ The Sangamo Journal, Ill., says the frost has cut down many fields of corn and injured many fields of wheat. In the neighborhood of Galena the crops and fruit promise exceedingly well. The drouth has had some effect in the neighborhood of St. Louis.

EXTENSION OF THE CITY.—On Saturday last, pursuant to law, the citizens of the 8th and 17th districts of Pitt Township met at the house of Henry Rea, to determine, by ballot, whether they would have the aforesaid districts annexed to the City. The vote was as follows.

For Annexation,	176
Against it,	173
Majority in favor of Annexation,	3

There was quite a spirited contest, and the opponents of the measure did their utmost to defeat it. But they were too weak, and in a few days, we suppose, the people of the SIXTH WARD of Pittsburgh will elect their Councilmen, Aldermen, and other officers. We are glad they have determined to come into the corporation.—*Post.*

Miner's Bank.—The Cashier of the Miner's Bank of Dubuque gives notice through the Dubuque papers, that the paper of that institution will continue to be redeemed in specie at its counter.

Special Minister to England.—A letter from Washington says: "There is a report, which I believe is well authenticated, that the Hon. Louis McLane, of Baltimore, has been offered a special mission to England, in relation to the Oregon question."

LIBERTY CONVENTION.—This Convention was organized on Wednesday, by the election of JAMES G. BIRNEY President; Judge STEVENS of Indiana, SAMUEL LEWIS of Ohio, ROBT. HANNAH of Pennsylvania, and JAMES H. DICKEY of Illinois, as Vice Presidents.

THOS. HEATON of Cincinnati, M. R. HULL of Indiana, and RUSSEL EARETT of Pennsylvania were appointed Secretaries.—*Cin. Herald.*

THE MISSING INSTALMENTS.—Mr. B. Greenlate Charge to Mexico, has published a letter in the Washington Union, in which he alleges that the Mexican instalments of April and July of 1844 have *not* been paid. He says that the U. S. Agent (Mr. Voss) obtained from the Minister of the Mexican Treasury drafts upon the departmental treasuries of Guadalajara, Guanaginato, and Zacatecas. "He took these *drafts* to the house of Tayleur, Jamison & Co., one of the best English commercial houses in Mexico, and requested them to be sent on for collection. They were sent on; and the reply was, that the drafts were good, and would be paid as soon as any revenue could be collected for that purpose. In consequence of the revolution, and the distracted state of things in Mexico since, they have not yet been paid." At the time the drafts were taken, Mr. Voss was certain they would be paid, and so assured Mr. Shannon, our Minister, who wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury that the instalments had been paid.

Rumors of a probable war with Mexico continue to pour in upon us from the South. An express messenger recently passed through Charleston, on his way to Washington, and detailed a wonderful story. He asserted that a British man of war had arrived below at New Orleans; that despatches announcing the declaration of war had been sent up to the city; and, the mail boat from Mobile, having left, a steamboat was chartered, at an immense expense to overtake the mail. All smoke, of course, as we have later dates from New Orleans. As the time for annexation approaches, the interest upon the subject deepens, especially as it is known that while the Government of the United States and its agents will make every effort to secure annexation, Mexico and Great Britain, and probably France, and the President of Texas, will endeavor to defeat the measure. The members of the administration at Washington are evidently much excited; and although, if we may judge from the Union, their hopes preponderate, they have little faith in President Jones, and are not without their apprehensions.—*Phila. Inq.*

Modern Fire Arms—The proposition to provide cannon for arming the fortifications of Paris, was recently the subject of a very animated debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, in the course of which M. de Lamartine pronounced a very brilliant Phillippic, literally, against the sovereign of France and his policy.

In the earlier part of the discussion, some curious facts were stated by the scientific Arago, unfavorable to the ministerial project, of at once providing the necessary cannon.

One of the chief reasons put forth for providing the armament before hand, and not waiting till the hour of need, was, that all the foundries of France could only produce 900 pieces in a year. This, M. Arago pronouncod totally unfounded; certainly, said he, France has not gone backward in this respect since the revolution, and yet at the commencement thereof, 7,000 cannon in bronze and 13,000 cast, were constructed in a single year. The fact was stated by the pupils of *Monge*, who was the main spring in the work. M. Arago mantained that with the aid of private establishments, 50 cannon a day might be made.

But the main objection to the immediate construction of so great a number of pieces of artillery is, said M. Arago, that the art is still in progress. Murmurs here interrupted the speaker, whereupon he said:

Gentlemen, it is not the first time I have been thus interrupted. I was wrong, doubtless, since the Chamber disapproved, yet facts have proved me right. I was interrupted by murmurs when first I spoke about the electric telegraph; yet now you have voted funds for constructing one. I was murmured at when I spoke of cylindro-conical musket balls; yet now the army of Marshall Bugeaud in Africa uses none other. I objected to the manner in which the port of Algiers was forming, and murmurs checked me; yet it has been found that my objections were solid. Hence the Chamber will perceive that I do not always entertain it with random suggestions.

In proof that the art of gunnery, both in the construction of pieces and the manner of projecting shot, is progressive, M. Arago went on to say, that if some years ago the possibility of throwing bombs otherwise than a parabola had been suggested, it would have been ridiculed, yet now bombs are thrown *point blanc*. So of these cylindrico conical balls the results are astonishing. The honor of the invention belongs to *M. Delaigne*, who has constructed a rifle carbine with which, at the distance of 3900 feet, he has placed 15 out of 100 balls in the mark, and at 4200, more than four-fifths of a mile! 8 out of 100. This result will appear the more extraordinary when it is added that the ordinary point blanc range of a 24 pound cannon is not over 2000 feet. While such improvements are making in the projection of musket balls, M. Arago insisted that something of the nature might be anticipated as to cannon bullets, and that therefore it was mere waste to lay up at great expense a large supply of pieces, which new discoveries might render wholly useless.

M. Arago mentioned another improvement in muskets, of which we do not remember to have seen any notice, though it is ascribed to an American. "Not long ago," said M. Arago, "an American invented for the defence of fortifications, a steam musket capable, by a simple and ingenious mechanism, of being moved horizontally in all directions. It was tried against a wall and scarcely a foot of it remained unpierced. The Duke of Wellington, who saw an experiment made with this musket, said—"Henceforth assaults are impossible:" And in truth gentlemen, a single man covered by a screen and with only a loop hole of sufficient extent, might cut up without failure a whole regiment."

From these and like arguments and illustrations, M. Arago inferred that the true policy of France was to wait the progress of science is the full confidence, that, on an emergency, private and public foundries would supply any immediate demand.

Gen. *Paixhan*, from whom are named the most desructive pieces of modern ordnance, coincided in much that M. Arago had said, and particularly in relation to the *Deloigne* carbine he said, the idea of it was equally new and *charming*. This last expression produced general hilarity—which the General seemed surprised at, insisting that the expression was not extraordinary. Not at all, said a voice, only very *naif*.

Gen. Paixhan, however, did not think with M. Arago, that the improvements in small arms were likely to be imitated in cannon, and indeed expressed the opinion that the range of artillery would not in his judgment be carried much beyond what it now is.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

[The prefatory remarks to the tables below are from the Buffalo Commercial:]

In the National Intelligencer we find some valuable statistics of property shipped from this country to various parts of the world. Condensation was necessary in order to enable the tables to conform to our space. China, Peru and Chili, with a few others, constitute the export to "other places," and in the column of manufactured cottons, the amount sent to the "Celestials" for the period named exceeded all others, viz: $863,931; and the total value of these fabrics that were exported to Chili nearly met the largest sent to any country, viz: $436,177.

The value of articles shipped under the head of "Derived from the sea," and "From the forest," amounted respectively to $8,550,500, and $5,508,712—we are compelled to leave out in consequence of the want of necessary space. With this explanation we append the exhibit.

The following table has been compiled with great care from the "annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1844." It shows, at a glance, the amount of the principal articles of exports, the growth and manufacture of the United States, and to what countries they have been respectively exported; and also a literal view of the amount in value which each country has taken from us. The "annual statement" gives this information, but under a much more diffuse and less convenient form. Our table, however, contains a most important feature which is not to be found in the Treasury document, and that is, a view, in a single line, of our export trade in articles of domestic growth and manufacture with each country with which we have commercial intercourse.

We have also added a statement of the exports of larp and cheese, two articles of domestic produce which are very rapidly rising into great importance. We have given the export of 1842, because the Treasury document for 1843 contained the returns for nine months only, and there was no means of arriving at a correct comparison of the entire year. The exportation of lard has increased during the two years about 25 per cent. England and her dependences took in 1841 nearly five and three-quarter millions of pounds more than was taken in 1842, while France and her dependencies diminished more than two and a half millions of pounds. The exportation of American cheese increased during the two years from two and a half millions to seven and one-third millions of pounds, or nearly three hundred per cent—The exportation to Great Britain and her colonies alone has increased, since 1842, more than four millions of pounds.

This table affords much information of the most important description to all classes of our citizens, and condenses the sum and substance of more than forty pages of the official document.

Leading articles of Domestic Produce exported during the year ending 30th June, 1845:

Country.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Rice.
Russia	211,451	3,759	54,475
Prussia	.....	.....	31,569
Sweden, Norway & Den'k	101,946	117,674	90,771
Hanse Towns	432,857	1,611,397	296,510
Holland & dependences	228,229	1,275,691	105,009
Belgium	700,891	145,347	248,574
England & dependencies	39,685,749	3,347,072	462,002
France and do	9,909,039	1,219,041	326,670
Spain and do	899,161	155,492	337,122
Portugal and do	.....	4,725	29,721
Italy, Sardinia and Sicily	228,757	85,720	2,945
Trieste, &c	1,000,088	192,585	3,591
Turkey, Levant, &c	1,357	1,500	.....
Hayti	.....	10,385	26,540
Texas	11,200	3,596	292
Mexico	592,750	421	6,701
Central Repub. of Amer	.....	918	.....
New Grenada	.....	.....	650
Venezuela	.....	5,240	4,516
Brazil	.....	10,540	4,516
Cispiatine Republic	1,412	10,280	31,198
Argentine Republic	.....	1,088	39,734
All other places	.....	196,531	156,825
Total	$54,063,501	$8,367,282	2,182,468

Country.	Vegetable food and br'd stuffs.	Ani'l food and live animals.	Manufacturers of cotton.
Russia	.....	380	1,700
Prussia	.....	1,263	.....
Sweden, Nor. & Denm'k	414,220	130,933	42,465
Hanse Towns	8,036	29,858	284
Holland & dependencies	127,771	86,554	66,219
Belgium	15	54,814	3,921
England & dependencies	5,314,527	3,630,589	232,507
France and do	218,980	767,967	6,335
Spain and do	402,792	793,098	78,210
Portugal and do	28,986	19,775	11,234
Italy, Sardinia & Sicily	1,904	2,590	432
Trieste, &c	600	2,544	30
Turkey, Levant, &c	725	1,001	104,614
Hayti	212,015	227,503	124,783
Texas	12,057	2,038	69,307
Mexico	154,078	75,526	115,494
Central Repub. of Amer.	6,990	749	49,106
New Grenada	15,983	1,033	6,653
Venezuela	144,098	37,710	36,339
Brazil	1,513,649	82,900	484,068
Cisplatine Republic	215,109	31,276	9,948
Argentine Republic	41,085	4,773	37,373
All other places	190,331	165,283	1,417,698
Total	$9,656,969	6,149,379	2,598,780

Country.	Other manufactures.	All oth. articles & non-enumerated.	Total.
Russia	95,413	755	414,882
Prussia	1,282	193,340	194,606
Sweden, Nor. and Den'k	114,213	11,147	1,165,805
Hanse Towns	70,172	57,504	3,174,483
Holland & dependencies	72,882	15,775	2,9+6,652
Belgium	103,175	4,860	1,852,571
England & dependencies	1,443,187	2,118,469	58,737,307
France and do	198,403	28,189	13,724,237
Spain and do	818,544	148,706	5,623,683
Portugal and do	30,220	5,192	288,500
Italy, Sardinia & Sicily	110,491	11,020	437,712
Trieste, &c	32,584	6,427	1,257,265
Turkey, Levant, &c	67,822	4,423	186,139
Hayti	114,945	79,560	1,082,307
Texas	77,630	13,397	196,447
Mexico	302,504	21,891	1,292,752
Central Repub. of Amer.	32,185	11,843	103,377
New Grenada	35,427	4,432	75,021
Venezuela	171,100	15,850	442,491
Brazil	191,324	35,449	2,409,418
Cisplatine Republic	53,270	12,284	394,260
Argentine Republic	70,000	18,062	245,399
All other places	826,147	128,530	3,131,200
Total	$85,030,854	2,720,760	90,715,173

*This column is erroneously footed 8,397,255 in the printed document, being 927 too little.

†This column correctly foots 5,080,927—the difference of 927 arises from the discrepuncies in the tobacco column.

EXPORT OF LARD AND CHEESE.

	Lard.		Cheese.	
	1842.	1841.	1842.	1844.
Russia	lbs.	lbs.	....	5,304
Prussia	....	4,211	....	....
Sweden, Nor. & Denmark	413,028	375,589	61,092	62,032
Hanse Towns	....	57,506	....	11,930
Holland & dependencies	161,346	170,203	3,093	20,170
Belgium	24,856	765,719	....	2,472
England & dependencies	4,174,026	9,785,093	1,916,263	6,206,025
France & do	8,498,190	5,844,853	3,677	48,202
Spain & do	5,091,750	6,823,373	275,137	505,347
Portugal & do	18,528	12,430	9,071	14,611
Italy, Sardinia & Sicily	2,557	....	....	3,560
Trieste, &c	....	....	....	10,013
Turk. Lev't &	1,055	....	2,157	746
Hayti	343,045	436,434	76,292	129,310
Texas	22,969	6,711	5,035	326
Mexico	137,440	693,518	10,121	28,585
Central Repub. of America	1,274	220	567	2,103
New Grenada	1,027	2,810	4,275	4,019
Venezuela	37,659	370,172	6,855	25,152
Brazil	212,177	334,070	18,178	90,308
Cisplatine Rep.	500	38,942	....	26,111
Argentine Rep.	934	8,032	....	11,196
All oth. places	78,185	130,742	62,254	135,300
Total	20,102,597	25,746,335	2,456,607	7,313,146

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—A table compiled from official documents, for the National Intelligencer, and giving a statistical view of the Commerce of the United States, exhibits the following results—

Balance of trade due to the United States,	1842,	$4,529,447
" " "	1843,	19,502,681
" " "	1844,	2,765,031
The exports for the year ending 30th September, 1842, amounted to		$104,691,534
The imports to		100,162,087
Balance in favor of the United States,		$4,529,447
There was this year a balance due from England of		$13,693,607
The exports for the nine months ending 30th June, 1843, amounted to		$84,346,480
The imports,		64,753,799
Balance in favor of the United States,		$19,592,681
There was due from England,		$17,923,253
The exports for the year ending 30th June, 1844, amounted to		$111,200,045
The imports,		108,435,035
Balance in favor of the United States,		$2,765,011
There was due on the year from England,		$16,262,751

The Exports of Domestics from Boston for May were 2783 bales. For the year ending 31st May 65,971, of which there were—to Calcutta, bales, 1,057; Canton, 3,966; East Indies, 3,334; Manilla, 597; Gibraltar, 91; Batavia, 112; Valparaiso, 8,317; Rio Janeiro, 3,109; California, 843; Smyrna, 692; China, 1,244; Isle of France, 169; Cape Haytien, 175; Gonaives, 46; Surinam, 5; Miquelon, 22; St Thomas, 179; Port-au-Prince, 109; Curacao, 36; St Peters, 70; Nova Scotia, 12; Marseilles, 126; Brazil, 152; Africa, 114; Sumatra, 66; Havana, 29; Sandwich Islands, 118; Pacific, 38; Cape Town, 5; Maranham, 45; Mansanilla, 70; Montevideo, 150; Buenos Ayres, 202; St Domingo, 58; Para, 112; Malta, 61; Maracaibo, 35; Pernambuco, 165; Aux Cayes, 98; Hong Kong, 411; Palermo and Naples, 99; Honduras, 122; Cape de Verds, 69; Jeremie, 19; Jacmel, 10; Guayama, 2; Laguira, 190; Halifax, 1; Vera Cruz, 10; Naples, 6; Liverpool, 8; New Orleans, 5,613; New York, 17,126; Philadelphia, 8,087; Charleston, 1,782; Baltimore, 3,146; Mobile, 349; Apalachicola, 46; St Marks, 22; Savannah, 63; Norfolk, 3; Portsmouth, 24; Salem, 93; Richmond, 80; Nantucket, 100; Hartford, 185; Ellsworth, 8; Bangor, 26; Bath, 20. Total bales and cases, 65,971.

The Wool Market

Is at this time exciting a good deal of attention. We take no part in the speculations with which many of our contemporaries are loading their columns. The trade has fairly opened here, though not very briskly. The price is considerably below that of last season, but whether owing to Polkism, panic, or the very large quantity of the old crop standing over, we shall not, at least at the present time, seek to ascertain. Our private information from the East is that many manufacturers hesitate purchasing heavily at current rates, and would decline altogether at our advance; and we know that some of the heaviest dealers in Western Pennsylvania have the bulk of their last year's purchases still on hand, and have limited their agents in this State at a price which is below our current quotations. We may state further, that some of these agents have transcended that limit, and find themselves with Wool on their hands which their principals will not receive, and which they cannot, at least now, dispose of and make themselves safe. We give the prices of extreme qualities in this market for three seasons, during the months of May and June:

	1843.	1841.	1845.
May 4th	16@20c.	25@29c	1@2c.
May 18th	16@20c.	27@31c.	20@28c.
June 1st	16@20c.	27@31c.	20@22c.
June 22d	16@20c.	24@35c.	..@..

This table exhibits the range of prices for extreme qualities. Within this range we quote specific grades as follows, our figures representing the largest purchases of the heaviest dealers here, viz: common 16c, quarter blood 23c, half blood 24@25c, five-eighths to three-quarter blood 26, 27 and 28c. But little denominated "full blood" has come in. We reported a sale a few days ago of 233 lbs of this description at 30 cents.—[Cin. Gaz.

WOOL.—The receipts this week have fallen short of the amount that came forward last, about 6,000 pounds having met sale at prices corresponding with last week's quotations. The coarser quality being the bulk, but little, if any, reached 30 cents per lb, the top price.—[Chicago Journal.

WOOL.—During the past week better lots have been offered, but prices have not improved, still ranging from 25 to 30 cents. Some lots have sold as high as 31c.—About 50,000 lbs have been purchased here.—Lockport Courier.

VERNON, O.

WOOL.—The wool trade has been pretty active in this place during last week. We are informed one of them purchased 6 or 7000 lbs. The price given is from 20 to 30 cents per lb.

WOOL yet comes in slowly. Prices are steady. Most of the sales are yet in small lots. A sale of 233 lbs. full blood, at the 200 lbs Saxony at same; 132 lbs ¾ blood at 26 cts; some smaller lots at 26c. ¾ blood commands 27@28c, and com. to ½ blood 20 to 23c. A sale of 1800 lbs. a mixed lot, which cost the buyer, delivered here, about 26½c.—Peabody's Cin. P. C.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 18, 1845.

THE EDITOR AT HOME.

As the "junior" editor very unceremoniously announced our arrival in yesterday's paper, and stated we would be at our post to-day, we are compelled, much against our inclination, to make afresh our bow editorial, and greet our readers with inquiries for their health, and many wishes for their welfare. Our disinclination to resume our labors proceeds not from any particular dislike to the duties of our vocation, although it is not the most pleasant amidst the multifarious avocations of civilized man, but because the "harness" sits rather uneasily and heavily upon us at first, and we find it difficult to bring ourself anew to the daily task of catering for the mental appetites of our numerous and intelligent readers.—However, a day or two will remedy these difficulties, when, if we cannot meet all the wishes or expectations of our readers, we shall not fail, by "labors abundant," to endeavor so to do.

Of one thing we are heartily glad; that we are again domiciled in the city of our warmest affections—a city, however unfortunate of late, which possesses as many of the elements of present prosperity and prospective growth, as any city in the west, with probably two exceptions. True, she is not the most beautiful, her outside is not as fair,—but none can exceed, and few equal her, in solid, substantial realities. She is a city of laborious, but honest men; of hard hands and warm hearts; and presents at this time as sublime a spectacle of patient endurance under misfortune, cheerfulness under a great calamity, and indomitable perseverance and energy under discouragement, as the world ever saw. Let any who walked over the ruins of Pittsburgh after our great fire of the 10th of April, and viewed the wide-spread havoc then, view the same ground now, after an absence since that time, and they will acknowledge we have but faintly stated the truth.

We would not say a word in disparagement of our sister cities on our rivers or lakes; we have ever received the kindest treatment from their citizens, and do most cordially rejoice in their prosperity—indeed, as a citizen of the "Great Valley"—of the "Mighty West"—we feel a high degree of pride in their beauty, their wealth, and unexampled prosperity. But we may be permitted to say, that after a tour of some weeks, in which we have visited all of them, we return home better satisfied with our location in Pittsburgh than ever, and under the firm conviction that few, very few, can better their condition by leaving it for any western location, and that in the largest number of instances the contrary is the result. However, as we have more to say on this subject than we have room for to-day, we defer further observations to another article.

THE CROPS.

We are gratified to learn by our exchanges that the late refreshing showers have been as widespread, as the previous most distressing drought. This drought was the most extensive and severe, and injurious in its effects, of any which has occurred for many years. Still its effects would not have been so disastrous, had it not been attended with severe frosts. Both of these untimely natural causes, operating together, have destroyed quite a large proportion of the crops of grain and grass in the middle and northern parts of Ohio, the northern part of Western Pennsylvania, and in portions of other parts of the country. In several counties of the Western Reserve, through which we have just travelled, wheat and rye has entirely failed, and corn and grass look miserable. These latter may, however, partially recover.

In the counties north of this, in this state, the grain crop will be a small one, while in this county, as far as we have seen or learned, the wheat crop will be an average one. In Illinois, wheat looks well, so does corn. There was no frost where we were, at the time it was so cold here and in Ohio, nor did we hear of any. We were informed that the wheat crop of Illinois will be more than an average one, and we heard many calculations made of the increased ability of the people to pay their debts, from the fact of the prospects of a bountiful wheat crop. Ask a man for money, and the reply is, "I shall be able to pay after the wheat crop comes to market." We saw immense fields of wheat, extending as far as the eye could reach, on the prairies between Peru, on the Illinois river, and Chicago, which looked very well, though the weather was quite dry, and the prairie grass rather short in consequence. On the Illinois river the corn was about two feet high, and looked very thrifty. On our journey we saw several persons, some farmers, from the interior of Indiana, who stated that the crops in that State, as far as their observation extended, would be an average one.

From all the information within our reach we should judge, that the crop of wheat and corn throughout the country will be nearly, if not altogether, an average one, although some parts of the country will suffer severely.

Canton (O.) Female Seminary.

The annual examination of this excellent institution commenced on the 3d of June, and continued for three days. By a report in the Repository we learn that it is in a highly flourishing condition, and at home has secured the confidence and celebrity which it has richly merited. It is under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. GOSHORN and Lady and assistants, and the solid attainments evinced by their pupils is satisfactory evidence of their capability for the responsible position they occupy. The Committee of Examination consisted of the following clergymen of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations:

Rev. John Murray,	Rev. J. K. Miller,
" Robert Boyd,	" W. W. Taylor,
" A. M'Raynolds,	" C. Smith.

The latter gentleman was present part of the time only. This respectable and competent Committee speak highly of the course pursued at this Seminary, and express thorough satisfaction with the result of a long, close, and scrutinizing examination of the various classes of young ladies in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Rhetoric, Natural Theology, Moral Philosophy, Vocal and Instrumental Music, and several other branches. According to the Catalogue 142 pupils were in attendance last year. To five of these Diplomas were awarded, they having graduated. The following are the names of these ladies, two of whom we are gratified to see are from our own city:

Miss Rebecca A. Bartram, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
" Virginia Kramer, " "
" Jane S. Jenkins, Cincinnati, O.
" Annabella E. Nighman, Canton, O.
" Belinda J. Schneider, Canton, O.

☞ The Iron Steam Steam Ship, GEORGE M. BIBB, now lying at the wharf in this city, was decked off yesterday with the colours of several nations and the glorious old "Gridiron." They looked very handsome, and attracted a good deal of attention.

☞ The Cincinnati "Herald" raps the Rev. EDWARD SMITH over the knuckles in this wise:—

"Mr. Pierpont spoke well—but the meeting, unfortunately, was seriously marred by the remarkable course of the Rev. Edward Smith, who it seemed to us, thought more of imaginary private grievances, than of the interests of the Cause of Human Liberty. We speak thus plainly, because no matter what a man's services, (and the services of Mr. SMITH to the Anti-Slavery cause have been great,) he has no right to interrupt the harmony of a great meeting, with mere personal matters, and to consume the time of an audience, assembled to hear discussed the grand truths involved in our enterprise, with a series of complaints, which private explanations, if listened to, would have shown to be utterly groundless."

The "Chronicle" also speaks of him thus:—

"Mr. Edward Smith, whom the Liberty papers laud, said something which did not impress us with favorable opinions of his judgment or his charity. If, to have zeal at boiler heat, with very little discretion or prudence, be the best qualification for a leader, he may claim a pretty high command."

THE ENGLISH MISSION.—Now that the South Carolina chivalry, from Mr. Calhoun down to Mr. Pickins, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Holmes and we don't know who else, have declined the mission to England, which Mr. Polk seems to think, belongs exclusively to that State, it is suggested that General Quattlebum should receive the appointment! Really the diplomacy of the country, what with the Murphys, the Shannons, the Bidlacks, the Carrs *et id omnegen us*, is likely to reflect great credit upon the discernment of the appointing power!

MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The Baltimore American thinks there is ground for the report that Hon. Louis McLane has been offered the special embassage to England.

☞ A new Temperance Bill has passed the Senate of Connecticut by 14 to 7. It provides for the appointment in each town of three Commissioners, on whom is conferred the whole power of granting or refusing licenses. This will put the whole matter in the power of the people; if a majority are opposed to granting licenses, they will of course elect Commissioners to carry out their views. We hope the bill will pass the House and become a law.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—*"Dickens' Place" burnt out.*—A fire occurred in New York on Thursday night. All the property destroyed lay between Orange and Mulberry streets, in the immediate neighborhood of the Five Points—well known as the great sink of iniquity into which all the sewers of immorality in New York pour whatever is loathsome and vile. The celebrated dancing den of Pete Williams, which Dickens visited when in that city, was burnt to ashes.

ACCIDENT.—A boy about 15 years of age, a *new* hand in the Cotton Factory of Blackstock, Bell & Co., on last evening had all the fingers on the right hand cut off close to the knuckle joints, and also part of his thumb. The 'pickers,' which he was tending, got clogged, and they were stopped, but he did not take the belt off the drum as

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 19, 1845.

THE MORMONS OF NAUVOO.

There has been manifested a disposition on the part of the sober, law-abiding part of the community, to judge harshly of the proceedings of the inhabitants of Hancock county, Illinois, in which Nauvoo is situated, in their resistance to the encroachments and thieving propensities of the Mormons. The conduct of the Anti-Mormons has been looked upon more as a crusade against the Mormon's religious faith, and a persecution of a harmless and fanatical people, than as an attempt to defend and preserve their own lives and property. Were the true state of the case understood, this judgment would be immediately reversed, and the Anti-Mormons of Hancock county be pronounced as patient and forbearing under the infliction of the direst evils, as any other community in the United States. The fact is, had Hancock county been settled, as Missouri is, with emigrants principally from Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee, the Mormons would have been driven off or exterminated long ago; but the inhabitants being, most of them, from the free states, with quite a large proportion from New England, and educated in the strictest regard and reverence for the laws, they approach with dread any infraction of their letter, even in self-defence, and when no other resource is left.

Warsaw, a town on the Mississippi, below Nauvoo, where the principal organized opposition to Mormonism exists, and which forms a rallying point for the Anti-Mormons, has been considered by some well-meaning people, little better than as a den of ruffians and mobocrats, whereas it is a very quiet, peaceable and intelligent little community. A stranger on becoming acquainted with the inhabitants, would find as refined, sociable, intelligent, and well-disposed a community, as in any other town of the size in the United States. Very many of the inhabitants, quite a large proportion, belong to the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist churches. The Presbyterians have a beautiful little church, and a regular Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Grout, a gentleman of amiable manners and sterling piety, and indefatigable in the duties of his profession. Such is the character of a community which is charged with all sorts of outrages in relation to Mormonism.

To shew our readers some of the insufferable difficulties the Anti-Mormons of Hancock county have to labor under, we will state a few facts which took place while we were at Warsaw, during last month. It was during the session of the Circuit Court for that county, which meets every six months, and has cognizance of both criminal and civil cases. It was at this court that the gentlemen indicted by a Mormon Grand Jury, at the instigation of Gov. Ford, for the murder of Joe Smith, were tried for their lives, and acquitted. These gentlemen, all of them, reside in Warsaw, and were not chosen by the Mormons for prosecution because they had any evidence of their guilt, but because they were most obnoxious to the "Saints," and were men of standing and influence. These men had been harrassed for the last six months by a Mormon Sheriff, with warrants to consign them to jail, as the offence for which they were indicted was not bailable, and they were finally acquitted, not so much because there was not a particle of evidence to convict them, as because the impartial Judge of the Court set aside the traverse jurors selected by the Mormon Commissioners, deposed the Jack-Mormon Sheriff for the time being, and appointed "*Elisors*," to select a jury for this special case. This was the only mode of securing justice. But it was not of this we intended especially to speak, but of other matters which took place at the same Court.

The Grand Jury was composed of twenty-one persons, selected by the Mormon Commissioners and Sheriff, and consisted of eleven Mormons and ten Anti-mormons; care being always taken to keep the power in Mormon hands. No criminal case, as is well known, could come before the Court, but such as passed the ordeal of this sacred tribunal, which has always been dear to a free people, as an independent safe-guard of their rights. How well these rights were protected the sequel will show. We will mention a few of the cases which came before this body, and the justice awarded, as a sample of the whole. Among the indictments presented, was one against a Mormon Elder, in good standing among the "Saints," for rape upon one, and incest with another, of his own daughters; and the mother and daughters were before the Grand Jury and testified to the facts, which were notorious in the community, yet the eleven Mormon Grand Jurors threw out the bill. This hoary-headed libel on humanity then presented an indictment against a number of young men, Anti-Mormons, in his neighborhood, (he resided some distance from Nauvoo,) for lynching him for these very crimes, in which they had laid on some thirty or forty lashes pretty severely, and the Mormon Grand Jurors found a true bill.

In another case, an indictment was presented against a Mormon for giving sanction to, and putting in circulation fraudulent notes, by which a gross fraud was committed on the community in a manner the most difficult to guard against. Abundant evidence was brought to prove the charge, but the Mormon sages on the Grand Jury hit upon a most unheard of mode of dispensing justice. They sent for their guilty brother, brought him before them, and permitted him to swear himself guiltless of the charge, and quashed the indictment. To crown all, when the Mormons on the Grand Jury found that indictments were preparing to be preferred against their brethren who had testified on the trial of the persons indicted for the murder of the Smiths for perjury, and whom the Prosecuting Attorney acknowledged to be guilty, they suddenly and unexpectedly adjourned *sine die*, before their business was near finished. We could relate other outrages perpetrated by this Grand Jury, but the above will suffice.

Who will deny, then, that the people, the Anti-Mormons, of Hancock county, exercise the most unheard of forbearance, when they permit such atrocities to go unpunished, and see their dearest rights trampled in the dust, rather than in *appearance* violate any law of the land? It is evident that the law is unable to protect them—that they can obtain no redress for any injuries or injustice to persons or property—and it is hard to ask them to respect laws which are only made the means of their oppression. Still they forbear, and wait for greater outbreaks; but fearful will be the day of reckoning, when this long-suffering people shall arise, in desperation, to assert the supremacy of law, and restore their down trodden rights.

Crops in Iowa.—The Miners' Express says: The crops generally throughout our territory present a most promising appearance. The prospect of the wheat crop, is, especially, flattering. It is estimated that there will be more wheat harvested in Iowa this season than during the two preceding years.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We see it announced that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has been called for the 12th of July, in Baltimore, to act upon the law passed by Virginia last winter.

It appears to us important that our city should be represented at that meeting by a strong and efficient delegation, for the purpose of free conference with the stockholders with regard to the superior advantages of the Pennsylvania route, and to collect information in regard to the feeling in favor of or against this route, to be laid before our citizens on their return. There is no doubt that strenuous effort will be made to prejudice the stockholders against the route through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, and to urge them to an immediate and final decision in favor of accepting the law of Virginia. It is, therefore, of deep interest to this city that we have a delegation early on the ground.

MORE FIRES.

On the afternoon of Saturday last, a fire broke out in the extensive White Lead Works of Messrs J. T. Wetherill & Brother, Philadelphia, which destroyed nearly all the workshops of the establishment, together with a carpenter shop and a small dwelling house. The United States Gazette has the following notice of this fire, which appears to favor Dr. Espy's theory:

"The fire at Mr. Wetherill's Chemical Works, on Saturday, appeared for a short time to threaten extensive conflagration. The burnt shingles were scattered far and near, and conveyed the means of setting fire to the roofs of many houses, while the high wind was eminently calculated to fan the flames. In the midst of the greatest danger, there came on a shower, which served to protect, generally, the roofs of houses at some distance, though one, Mrs. Marnock's in Arch below Tenth street, took fire from the burning masses conveyed from the Chemical Works. Whether this rain was attracted and increased by the fire, we cannot say, but one thing was evident, the showers did not reach beyond the Lamb Tavern, a mile or two north."

No less than six incendiary attempts, in different parts of the city, were made in Boston, on Friday night last. In some of the instances the fire had made some headway, before it was discovered. On Saturday morning a fire accidentally broke out in a building on Washington street, which destroyed property to the value of $8000.

Another destructive fire took place in Danvers, Mass., on Friday last, which destroyed a carpet and peg and box factories. Loss heavy. Only about $5,000 insured.

A destructive fire took place in Providence, R. I., on Friday morning last, destroying Mason's steam planing Mills, and Thurston, Green & Co's machine shop. Loss $17000—$5000 insured.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Mention was made yesterday of a report that he Hon. Louis McLane of this city had been offered the mission to the Court of London. The report, we have now reason to believe, is strictly true, and we think we may add, with equal certainty, that the mission has been accepted. Report, however, was incorrect, styling it a *special* mission. Mr. McLane, we have heard, will take the place of Mr. Everett, who is to be recalled, and the prominent matter which the new Minister will have in charge will be the satisfactory and final adjustment of the Oregon question.—Report further says that Mr. McLane will depart for London early in the ensuing month. From the circumstance that he will go with "leave of absence" from the Railroad Company over which he presides, taken in connection with the contemplated appointment of a President *pro tempore* in his place, it may be inferred that his residence abroad will not be protracted. That he may succeed in the early and happy accomplishment of his important trust, must be the earnest prayer of every good citizen.

The Washington Journal of yesterday evening has the following annunciation:

Mission to England.—The Hon. Louis McLane has been offered the mission to England, and it is understood that he will accept it.—*Balt. Amer.*

License Question in Connecticut.—A Bill which we noticed yesterday, as pending in the Legislature of Connecticut, in regard to licensing persons to sell spirituous liquors, has now passed both houses. A synopsis of its provisions is published in the Hartford Courant, from which we learn that it provides that in each town in the State, on the first Monday of October in each year, there shall be chosen three persons as special commissioners, whose duty it shall be to meet at the office of the town clerk on the second Monday of January in each year, and then and there decide whether any license for selling wine or spirituous liquors shall be granted in that town during the year; and they shall grant licences to such persons, under such limitations and restrictions as they shall judge proper, and the same may revoke at pleasure.

No persons, from and after the second Monday of January next, shall sell any wine or spirituous liquor in the State, except by license from the Board of Commissioners, and any person or persons, not licensed as aforesaid, who shall presume to sell, shall pay for each and every offence, not less than ten, nor exceeding one hundred dollars. It is made the duty of the commissioners to inquire into, and prosecute any violation of the act. No persons, except taverners licensed by the board of commissioners, are permitted to sell any wine or spirituous liquors, to be drank on their premises, under the penalties before named.

Nothing contained in the act is to prevent the licensing of inn keepers and taverners, as is by law required, but such tavern license shall give no right to keep or sell wine or spirituous liquors.

The Washington Union copies a paragraph which we took from the N. Y. Tribune two or three days since, respecting the Government Deposites, and says:

The article is founded, to a great extent, in error. No permanent system has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury. He is engaged at present in securing the public moneys, and rendering the mint most active and efficient; increasing the deposits in the mint, and the coinage especially of dimes and half dimes, to be used under the new post office law. The independent treasury bill has been repealed; and the Secretary is further embarrassed by the provision of the act of 17th June, 1844, recognizing to a certain extent, the then existing deposite bank system, and declaring, further, "that no changes be made *except for non-compliance with the instructions of the Treasury Department, or the failure to furnish sufficient security.*" This provision was no doubt designed to be changed, whenever the democratic party should come into power in the two Houses of Congress. That the Secretary of the Treasury will carry out his specie doctrines to the full extent permitted by the law, and especially that he will increase the coinage, is certain. But he will not attempt to violate or evade the law, to carry out any doctrines he may entertain.

The Union adds that the sum of $250,000 in Mexican dollars has been placed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the Mints, to be coined into dimes and half dimes for public use under the new postage law.

The following official order was issued by the President on Monday:

OFFICIAL.

Andrew Jackson is no more. He departed this life on Sunday, the 8th inst., full of days and full of honors. His country deplores his loss, and will ever cherish his memory. Whilst a nation mourns, it is proper business should be suspended at least for one day in the Executive Departments, as a tribute of respect for the illustrious dead. I accordingly direct that the Department of State, the Treasury, the War, the Navy, the Post office, the office of the Attorney General, and the Executive mansion be instantly put into mourning, and that they be closed during the whole day to-morrow. JAS. K. POLK.

Washington city, June 16, 1845.

Generous Donation.—Messrs. Crafts & Stell, Merchants of Manchester, England, have most generously contributed for the relief of the sufferers in this city by the destructive fire of the 10th of April last.

They have sent to their friend, William McKnight, of this place, the sum of *Two hundred and twenty Dollars*, to be distributed by him to the needy.

Those gentlemen are Americans by birth. Mr. Crafts was a Bostonian and Mr. Stell a Philadelphian.

The News from Texas.

The New Orleans Picayune has the following items in the latest News from Texas:

We have received verbal intelligence by this arrival to the effect that the Mexicans are really concentrating a large force on the Rio Grande, preparatory to war in case Texas should agree to Annexation. Our informant states farther that the feeling in the latter country is thoroughly war-like—the talk is of nothing else than a brush with Mexico if she wishes it—and in addition that the propositions of Mexico and England will be promptly rejected. Many think, and with good show of reason, that the movement of troops towards the Rio Grande is instigated by England, but let who will be at the bottom, it behooves our Government at once to march an efficient force to the frontiers of Texas. So long as the negotiations are pending—until the final action of the Texas Government is had upon the propositions of the United States—not a single Mexican soldier should set foot on this side the Rio Grande. The inhabitants of Texas are now deliberating upon proposals made them by the U. States—it is imperative upon the United States to see that they are in no way molested, constrained, or overawed by foreign influences, until the question is settled. Some may say that this is an extreme course—the necessities of the case demand it.

We give the following extract from a correspondent as showing the movements of the noted British Charge. The letter is dated

HOUSTON, June 2, 1845.

Eds. Pic.—The only item of news of importance here, is the arrival of Capt. Elliott from Mexico, with the acknowledgment of our independence by that Government. The acknowledgment is unconditional, I understand, except that we are to eschew the Yankees. The fast moving Charge left here for the seat of Government, Washington, an hour after his arrival, but his mission will be no go. The people have got their dander fairly up for Annexation, and nothing else will suit. Yours, &c.

It will be certainly unfortunate for the very distinguished Captain to lose all his labors of love in favor of Texas, but to this complexion, unless we are mistaken in all our calculations, it must come at last. The Charge is too late. He has kept himself in a perfect stew for the last six months, posting about from place to place—now endeavoring to throw people off the scent by giving out false destinations, then travelling under an assumed name through Mexico—now subjecting himself to the pestilential *vomito* of Vera Cruz, next broiling under the hot sun on the Texan prairies—and in the end to find himself worsted: of a verity, he must become heartily sick of his mission. Had he manifested such extraordinary zeal for the welfare of Texas two years since, it might have amounted to something, but the day is now gone by.

MONEY ITEMS.

The money dealers in this city have taken an important step in rejecting the notes of the banks in the list below. It is found that the notes of our own banks, as well as other banks, which can be reached, are sent home for exchange, while the banks of distant States stand ready to supply us with their notes to repletion. It may be remembered by our readers, that some three or four years since one of our correspondents urged this view upon the banks of the State. Had his views then been followed, we should at no time have had exchange on New York over one per cent premium. The rejected notes will probably be at 2 to 2½ per cent discount, which will barely pay for sending them home for redemption.

We also learn that owing to some difficulty between a Mr. Lyell, Broker at Detroit, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit, that an injunction has been issued against that bank. We are given to understand that the bank has ample assets to redeem its notes, so that the community need not sacrifice them.

The list of notes not received at par here is as follows:

Indiana,
State Bank and branches.
Kentucky,
All Banks.
Virginia,
Bank of the Valley and branches,
Bank of Virginia and branches,
Exchange Bank and branches,
Farmers' Bank and branches,
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank payable at Morgantown,
North Western Bank payable at Parkersburgh.
Maryland,
Franklin Bank of Baltimore,
Mineral Bank of Cumberland,
Bank of Salisbury,
Cumberland Bank of Alleghany.
Pennsylvania,

Banks of Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Lewistown, Middletown, Carlisle bank, Erie bank, Farmers' and Drovers' bank of Waynesburg, Harrisburg bank, Honesdale bank, Lebanon bank, Miners' bank of Pottsville, West Branch bank Williamsport, Wyoming bank Wilkesbarre, York bank, Relief Notes.

State Bank Missouri.
Wisconsin Checks.
Canada.

We xuote exchange on New York at 1½ pr ct. premium, but very scarce.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Peaches—The Trenton State Gazette says—"We were informed the other day by an extensive peach grower, from a district where there are many orchards, that the product in this neighborhood, would, apparently, be very good. The peaches will not be so superabundant as last year; but they will be larger and better, will command a higher price, and afford a greater profit. In other peach districts, however, the late frosts destroyed the fruit of some orchards entirely."

The Washington Union of Saturday evening says—

The President of the United States has recovered from his indisposition. He attended the cabinet meeting to day held at the State Department, and attended to his usual duties with his usual spirits.

Gen. Jackson's Funeral.—The Nashville Banner of Wednesday says: Yesterday every place of business was closed, and our citizens, for the most part, went up to the Hermitage to pay the last solemn rites to the distinguished dead. A very large concourse assembled from the town and country, and a most impressive and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Edgar. The body was borne to the grave by the pall-bearers appointed by the meeting on Tuesday, and, without ostentation or parade, but in the midst of silence and tears, was placed by the side of her, whom in life he had loved so well.

The argument in the M'Nulty case, before the U. S. Circuit Court at Washington, was closed on Friday, and the Court has the case under advisement. A decision will be made some time this week.

FOR SALE.

3 BUGGIES, with leather tops, and Harness, for sale low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise. They may be seen at Hise & Carr's Coach factory, near the old Allegheny bridge. JONES & QUIGG,
Spring Manufacturers.
je18-d3t&w1t corner Ross and First streets.

COMMERCIAL BLANKS—
Engraved Blank Drafts;
Stereograph do do;
Stereograph Blank Checks, Bank of Pittsburgh:
do do do Mer. and Man. Bank;
do do do Exchange Bank.
For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.
je17 No. 44 Market st.

RURAL ECONOMY in its relations with Chemistry, Physics and Meteorology or Chemistry applied to Agriculture, by J. B. Rousseau. For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.
je17 No. 44 Market st.

DRIED BEEF—1000 lbs prime in store and for sale by [je16] J. JORDAN.

RATES OF DISCOUNT,

CORRECTED BY
N. HOLMES & SON.
EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 Market street, second door from corner of 4th

Pennsylvania.	
Banks of Pittsburgh	par
Philadelphia	par
Girard Bank	par
U. States Bank	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Brownsville	par
Gettysburgh	1½
Chester County	par
Chambersburg	1½
Delaware Co.	par
Susquehanna Co.	—
Montgomery Co.	par
Northumberland	par
Lewistown	1½
Middletown	1½
Carlisle	1½
Columbia Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown	par
Erie	par
Washington	par
Reading	par
Bucks Co.	par
Farmers and Drovers	1½
Farmers B'k Lancas'r	par
Lancaster Co.	par
Lancaster	par
Harrisburg	1½
Honesdale	1½
Lebanon	1½
Pottsville	1½
Wyoming	1½
York	1½
SCRIP.	
State Scrip, Ex's. Bank	1½
" " Mer & Man	par
State Scrip	1½
City & Co. Scrip	1½
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville	1½
St. Clairsville	1½
Marietta	1½
New Lisbon	1½
Cincinnati Banks	par
Columbus	1½
Circleville	1½
Zanesville	1½
Putnam	1½
Wooster	1½
Massillon	1½
Sandusky	1½
Geauga	1½
Norwalk	1½
Xenia	1½
Dayton	1½
Franklin B'k Columbus	1½
Chillicothe	1½
Lake Erie	1½
Scioto	10
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Farm'rs B'k Canton	20
Urbana	40
Indiana.	
State B'k & Branches	1½
State Scrip	3
Kentucky.	
All solvent Banks	1½
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent Banks	1½
Wheeling	par
Illinois.	
State Bank	50
Shawneetown	—
Missouri.	
State Bank	1½
Tennessee.	
Memphis	3
Other solvent Banks	3
North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
New England.	
New England	1½
New York.	
N. Y. City	par
Country	1½
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
Country	1½
Wisconsin Territ'y.	
Mar. & Fire In. Co. Milw'e's	5
Exchange.	
SELLING RATES.	
New York	½ prm
Philadelphia	¼ prm
Baltimore	¼ prm
Gold & Specie Value.	
Fredericksd'rs	$7 80
Ten Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	3 90
Louis d'ors	4 50
Napoleons	3 80
Ducats	2 15 @ 2 20
Eagle, old	10 60
Eagle, new	10 60
Doubloons, Spanish	16 60
Do. Patriot	15 50
Sovereigns	4 83
Guineas	5 00

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Cabinet and Bellows making business, under the firm of Lemon & Powers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James Lemon having purchased the entire interest of Thomas Powers, is hereby authorized to make all settlements necessary to close the business of the late firm of
JAMES LEMON.
Pittsburgh, June 16, 1845. THOMAS POWERS.

CABINET AND BELLOWS MANUFACTORY.
Having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Thomas Powers, in the late firm of Lemon & Powers, I hereby respectfully inform my friends that I still continue to manufacture the above articles in all their different varieties, at the old stand on 4th street, (having re-built since the fire,) where I may at all times be found.
je18-d&w3w JAMES LEMON.

STABLT ECONOMY, a treatise on the management of Horses, in relation to stabling, grooming, feeding and working, by John Stewart. For sale at JOHNSTON & STOCKTON'S.
je17 No. 44 Market st.

INGRAIN CARPETS.—W. McCLINTOCK would inform his friends that he has this day received a further supply of superfine, fine and common Ingrain Carpets fresh from the manufacturer's, at No. 110, corner of Wood and 5th sts. je16

VENITIAN CARPETS—W. McCLINTOCK would inform his friends that he has received a still further supply of 4-4, 5 and 6 Venitian Carpets at No. 110, corner of Wood and 5th sts. je16

GOSHEN CHEESE—A prime lot just landed and for sale by A. G. REINHART.
je14 141 Liberty st.

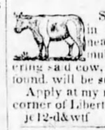
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKFS.
W. R. MURPHY invites the attention of the ladies to his assortment of the above goods, corded borders from 12½ to 81 25. Extra large hem stitched for 50 cts. Revere Bordered do from $1 25 to $2 50.
Large sizes white do for gentlemen, very low; new style printed do for gentlemen. je13

CHEAP HOSIERY.
W. R. MURPHY invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of Hosiery, purchased from the importers and sold at a small advance. White Cotton Hose from 10 to 62½ cts; blk do from 12½ to 62½; unbleached Clock do, a fine and handsome article, for 25 cts; Fine Lisle do; blk, spun Silk do; misses white, unbleached and mixed Hose; men's long and ½ Hose, white, unbleached and mixed; ladies' white Cashmere do; &c. &c. &c. at the 1st North east corner of 4th and Market streets. je13

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.
THE subscriber will pay cash for clean washed Wool delivered at the warehouse of Joshua Hann, No. 31 Water st, between Market and Ferry streets.
je3-d&w3w JAMES J. GRAY.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.
THE subscriber will pay the highest market price in *cash* for *wool*, delivered at his old stand on Liberty street, opposite the foot of 5th. J. R. MURPHY.
je6 d1&w3t

STRAY COW.



STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Allegheny City, on the north common, near Federal st, a red and white speckled Milch Cow. Any person finding and delivering said cow, or giving information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded. M. MARTIN
Apply at my residence or at IRVINE & MARTIN'S, corner of Liberty and Irwin sts, Pittsburgh.
je12-d&wtf

[COPY.]

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.
In the matter of the account of Wm McKnight and Benjamin Darling on the Trustees of McClurg & Dennison, and McClurg, Dennison & Co. } No. 25, March Term, 1845.

And now, June 7, 1845, The supplementary account of William McKnight and Benjamin Darlington, Trustees of McClurg & Dennison and McClurg, Dennison & Co. being filed, the Court, on motion of the attorney of the accountants, appoint Andrew Burke, Esq. auditor to audit and adjust the account as aforesaid, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, among the parties entitled thereto. From the Record.
(Signed) GEO. R. RIDDLE, Prothy.

The auditor above named will attend, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on Monday the 30th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.
(Signed.) ANDREW BURKE, Auditor.
je12-d&w2w

IN the District Court for the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at April Term, 1845. No. 109 Fi. Fa.
Sam'l Alexander's Admin's } Fi. Fa. 109 April T., 1845.
vs.
Hugh Taggart's Executor, with notice &c.

And now, May 31, 1845, Rule on the Sheriff to bring the money into Court, and on motion of Mr. Darlington the Court appoint Reade Washington, Esq., auditor to distribute the proceeds of sale in this case.
From the Record.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, Prothy.

Notice is hereby given that the auditor will proceed to discharge the duties of his appointment, at the office of Mahon & Washington, on the north side of Wiley street, third door east of the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 9th day of July, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P. M. READE WASHINGTON, Auditor.
je13-w3t

ELIJAH BLACK

GRATEFULLY acknowledges his indebtedness to the old customers, and being desirous to serve them, begs leave to say that he now offers them a selection of the most extensive and best assortment of Boots and Shoes in Pittsburgh, if they will favor him with a call, at Cain's Boot and Shoe Store and Shoe Manufactory, Fifth and Market sts. may12-3mw

THE FARMER'S DEPOSIT BANK

Will pay interest on deposites from this date.

DEPOSITS can be made on any day and for any length of time. The rate of interest paid will be according to the time for which the money shall be deposited.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time without previous notice, by the depositor losing the interest that shall have accrued.

Deposits subject to check will not draw interest.
Banking hours from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M mar21-w3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Thompson & Carlisle, will please call with Dect R. Thompson, in Allegheny County, and settle immediately, or suits will be brought without respect to persons. Also, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Dect. Carlisle, will call with the subscriber in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny Co. at his residence, and settle immediately, and those having claims will present them.
JOHN GILFILLAN,
De bonis non of Wm. Carlisle.
je6 w6t*

STRAY COW.

WAS taken up by the subscriber living in Pine township, Allegheny County, on the 26th of May last, a brindle Cow, with white on her belly and white hind feet up to the pasture joint, 2 slits in her left ear, and a gimlet hole in each horn, supposed to be 11 or 12 years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
WM BLACK.
je6-w3t*

STRAY COLT.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Jefferson township, Allegheny County, on the 2d of May, a bay Horse Colt, supposed to be about two years old. The left hind foot white till above the pasture joint; the other one white nearly to it; the left fore foot has also some white on it; a large white spot on the forehead, with a point extending down near the extremity of the nose. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. GEO. SIEBOLD.
je6 w3t* near Library, Pa.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JUNE, 1845.
M. ROBERTSON...W. B SCAIFE...R. E. SELLERS

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots 3 @3½
Pearls 4@4½
Scorchings 3@3½
Saleratus 4½@4½
Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale —@7 50
Common —@6 50
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles 8 @9
Beans—₱ bushel.
Common — @ 87
Small white 1,00@1,25
Bristles—₱ lb
American 33 @40
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior — @ 9
Common — @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size 2,25 @2,37
Small size — @ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow 25 @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms 60 00@70,00
Brooms—₱ dozen
Mercantile 1,25@1 75
Shaker 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord
Chesnut Oak —@4 00
Black Oak —@3 50
Hemlock 2,50@3 00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river — @ —
From wagon — @—
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabam 5½@ 7
Chocolate—₱ lb
Number 1 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared — @22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped — @ 8
Pittsburgh Star —@ —
Cincinnati do —@21
Sperm, best brands — @ 33
Do inferior —@ 30
Cotton Yarns
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 @12 — @15
" 11 to 13 — 15½ @16
" 14 — @17
Inereasing ½@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 — @ 8
" 600 — @ 7
" 700 — @ 6
" 800 900, 1000 — @ 4
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @24
Carpet Chain — @23
Cotton Twine — @23
Candle Wick — @15
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, o'd white — @12½
St. Domingo — @ —
Laguayra — @ —
Rio 7½ @ 8½
Havana — @ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Bazier — @30
Sheeting — @30
Bolt — @35
Old 16 @18
Cordage—₱ coil ₱ lb
Manilla — @10
White Rope — @10
Tarred — @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine — @ 9
" coun'se — @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long — @2,50
Long — @1,75
Common — @1,25
Plough Lines — @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd — @3,00
20@30 do do — 1,50@2,25
Plough Lines — @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb. net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order — @3
Bevel'd gearage do — @3½
Light machinery do — @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do — @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in. — @3
over 10 in. — @2
Grate Bars — @2½
Hollow-ware assort'd — @3½
Sad Irons — @5
Counter weights — @5 50
Dog Irons — @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons — @6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Waggon boxes — @3
Dearborn " ₱ set — @50
Tea kettles doz. 7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons 10,00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar — @ 2,25
24 in bow front — @ 2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c 7 @ 7½
38 Lonsdale & Brunswick — @ 8
Pittsburgh — @ 7½
Lightstreet — @ 6
4-4 Light — 5½ @ 6
Waltham fine — @ 9
Bleached — 8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths 7 @13
Ticknigs—
33 in. — @11
Rochester — @14
4-4 West Branch, 10½@12½
Somerset, &c 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do 10½@11
Prints—
Common 5½@ 9½
Good style Madder Coporos 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue 10 @12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes 15 @17
Alum — @ 3½
Asafœtida 20 @25
Arrow Root 8 @10
Aquafortis 10 @11
Borax, refined 19 @25
Balsam Peru 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia 30 @37½
Brimstone 4 @ 5
Camphor, refined 55 @65
Chili ride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar 19 @22
Copperas 1½@ 2½
Glue 12 @13
Gall's 20 @25
Gum Arabic 40 @50
" Copal 38 @50
" Tragacinth 31 @37½
" Shellac 15 @18
" Mastic 1,20@1,25
Ipecac 87 @100
Jalap, powdered 80 @ 85
Lat arge 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball 19 @20
Log Dye 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb 31 @37
Manna, Flake 37 @52
Madder, Umbro 19 @22
Madder, Common 17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol 1½@ 2
" Castor 85@1,00
" Cassia 6,00@6,50
" Cloves 2,50@3,00
" Lemon 2,12½@2,25
" Peppermint 3,00@3,50
Opium, Turkey 5,00@6,00
Quinine 2,90@3,25
Rhubarb, root 68 @75
Sal Amnont 20 @25
Sal Soda 1½@ 2
Senna 25 @30
Tartaric Acid 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood 5½@ 7
Fustic 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Ostrich, 1st 2d & 3d 1,00@1,50
Common 50 @75
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd — @25
Soft — @18
Hard — @10
Currants, Zante — @12½
Filberts 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey — @13
Malaga — @12
Raisins, Muscatel — @ —
Bunch — @3,00
Bloom — @ —
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons, Sicily, bx 3,00@5,00
Oranges do 2,50@4,00
Peaches, dry, bu — @2,00
Apples, dry — @1,00
Apples, green, bbl 2,25@3,50
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick — @15,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, *via* Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl — @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c — @52
Feathers 85@90
Fur & Peltries — @
Wool — @85
Rags — @—
Ashes — @45
Oil of all kinds — @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy — @—
To Cleveland, " — @—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati — @—
Louisville — @—
St. Louis — @—

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands 4,25@ —
Superfine, 3,75@3,87½
Scratched — @ —
Fine — @ —
Rye Flour — @ —
" hf. bbls — @ —
Buckwheat — @ —
" hf. bbls — @ —
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran 7½@ 8
Shorts 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13,75@14,50
No 1 hf-bbls — @ —
No 2 11,50@12,00
No 2 hf-bbls — @ —
No 3 9,00@ 9,50
No 1 kits — @—
Herring, No. 1 5,00@ 5,25
No 2 — @—
Salmon, No. 1 — @17,00
No 2 — @—
Shad 9,75@10,50
Cod, ₱ lb 3 @ 3½
Glass—
Black Bottles
Quart, ₱ gross — @9,00
Pint, do — @7,50
Madeira wine, 5&6 6 to gallon — @9,00
Claret, ₱ gross — @9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 2,50@2,75
10x12 3,70@3,75
12x18 5,70@9,00
1 additional do, 10x14 to 18x24 — @2,00
Rock powder 3,50@4,00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat — @70
Rye 43 @45
Oats — @40
Corn 25 @33
Barley — 95 @100
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common — @12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng 28@ 32
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy 10,00@—
Clover — @—
Straw, 100 bdls — @—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri 8 @8½
Spanish 14 @16
Do salted 8 @10
Do kips ₱ skin 1,00@1,62
Green — @ 4
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky — @ 4
Manilla — @ 4
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '44 — @—
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb 1,50@1,75
Spanish 1,10@1,25
Manilla 1,00@1,25
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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 16, 1845.

GEN. JACKSON DEAD.

This eminent man is no more! He died, on the 9th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

The country is prepared, in part, for this event. Yet wherever borne, its announcement will create a deep sensation. For he was *the* man of the people:—loved by the masses among them, and wondered at where not loved.

He has gone! Yet neither political friend nor foe, disposed to do him justice, may speak fully of his life and character. This must be done in the far future. The strife occasioned by his elevation to the Presidency—the bitter and wide-spread divisions caused by his measures—the might of his power, and the manner in which it was exerted—his energy—his iron will—these, and all matters connected with him, should be put away, until in calm mood, a just judgment may be formed of them and of him.

For all the services he has rendered the country in its hour of peril—for his fidelity to friends in every phase of fortune—he will be generously—affectionately—remembered. He was indeed, no ordinary man, and no one can recall the story of his life without wondering at his power and at his success. But he sleeps! Life's fitful fever is over, and with death slumber the power and the passions which gave it energy and direction. Let us learn, then, even from this eminent man, that our being is of value, only as we prove faithful to the higher calls of duty and of conscience.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Louisville Journal, in announcing General Jackson's death says:

An express arrived here this morning, from Nashville, with intelligence that this eminent man died at the Hermitage on Sunday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M. He had swooned in the morning and, for a time, was supposed to be dead, but he soon afterwards revived.

His death will no doubt create a great sensation throughout the country.

The Nashville papers of Tuesday are in mourning for Gen. Jackson. The Banner says that his disease terminated in dropsy. The mayor and aldermen of Nashville called a meeting of the citizens at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, "to take into consideration the most appropriate manner of testifying their respect for the distinguished dead." We have seen no proceedings of this meeting.

The Banner of Monday, says:

We understand that he preserved his intellect to the last, and that, in his dying moments, he requested that he should be buried in an unostentatious manner and without any military parade.

Sam. Houston arrived at Nashville a short time after the General's death.

A MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

We have long been desirous of seeing our Merchants, Manufacturers and business men generally, take a stand, as a body, which will enable them to gain at one and the same time all the benefits to be derived from meeting for business at some particular place at certain hours of the day, and also to dispense the benefits which as a body they have it in their power to bestow upon each other and the city. Whatever may be said by a few, it is admitted by most persons, that upon them depends, to a great extent, our prosperity as a Commercial City. We have indeed immense Manufactures which cannot retrograde; while the great west is at our doors they must and will grow, despite all difficulties: but the active, moving, energetic principle of business emanates from the Merchants. Manufactures, to use a figure—inadequate we confess—is the left, while Commerce is the right arm of our strength. Neither can be separated from the other without injury to the whole; and it is, therefore, wisdom to so blend their interests that they will move together in promoting the general good. The Board of Trade was organized for this purpose, but it has never yet been supported by *all* our business men with that energy which the interests of the city demand. The former Rooms were not suited for the purpose to which a "MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE" should be devoted: too small, inconvenient of access, and perhaps in a locality not exactly adapted to such a purpose. But all are gone; the old files are destroyed; half of the library was burned, and but little is left of the general wreck. The Board has fitted up a room for its temporary accommodation, not suited for the object, and better are wanted. We presume—for we do not know—that the Directors are looking about and perhaps making an arrangement with some gentleman about to build, for suitable rooms. Now, then, is the time to make an effort to procure what has long been needed,

A Merchant's Exchange.

Sites there are in abundance in the burnt district, but they will not be unimproved longer than is necessary to have houses built upon them. The idea, as it occurs to us, is this—for some capitalist who wishes to make a good investment of his money to put up a building suitable for this purpose in the most central part of the business part of the city and rent suitable portions of it to the Board of Trade, Custom House, Brokers, Attorneys at Law, &c. Not only would it be a great convenience, but it would pay a very handsome return on the investment.

There is another feature which ought to be introduced into the establishment. We mean that some competent person should be employed by the Board to manage its business daily. What his dutys and those of his assistant would be will be gathered from address to the Buffalo Board of Trade, by R. H. HEYWOOD Esq., President, on the occasion of that body taking possession—on 6th inst.—of their new and splended Exchange. We extract liberally from this address, and the description of the building, in the 'Pilot of that city.

We ask the candid attention of our Business men to this matter. The burnt district is rising from its ruins and will be far more splendid than previous to the fire. In a short time, not only will the disaster be effaced from the city, but it is evident there will be a greater business done than ever before. Let any one inquire into, and consider the details of the preparations making to accommodate it, and then decide whether this will not be the case. Shall Pittsburgh then be without a resort where every one can meet to transact business at stated periods? Consider the vast advantage to every Merchant, Manufacturer, Shipper, Carrier, Mechanic, and all in the various branches of business prosecuted in our city, and decide whether it is not a movement in the highest degree worthy, gentlemen, of your attention.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

In erecting this building, I have endeavored to combine strength, durability, utility and just architectural proportions: the eye has been consulted instead of the works of architecture. How far I have succeeded, I leave you to judge.

I congratulate you on this our first meeting on 'Change, and tender you the use of this room, while I am fortunate enough to remain the owner, for the purpose of meeting on 'Change, each day, and holding any meeting connected with the trade and commerce of this city—to exhibit your samples of grain and light articles of merchandise—to place on the bulletin your advertisements of the sailing of your steamboats and vessels, and articles of merchandise you have for sale; on condition you repair all damage you may do the room, other than natural wear; employ a person to take care of your samples and advertisements, and sweep the room after each meeting.

I will briefly give you my views of the benefits to result from the forming a board of trade with its committee of reference—meeting on 'Change—exhibiting samples—advertising on bulletin—register of of arrival at the hotels, and the reading room.

A Board of Trade, it is taken for granted, in all cities, contains the wisdom, wealth and integrity of the active commercial portion of the community—it elevates the character of each member, and of the city—promotes fair dealing and kindly feeling towards each other—gives force and character to any project that may be started for obtaining the enactment of laws for the benefit of trade and commerce—establishes precedents, rules and usages for governing trade.

Committee of Reference. The referees are your peers deemed well versed in trade and commerce; elected by yourselves each year, to hear and decide all manner of difference, without delay; thereby avoiding vexatious and frequently almost interminable law suits, engendering ill will toward each other, perhaps for life, which, when decided, the decision is quite as apt to be wrong as right, having to be decided by men comparatively ignorant of commercial usages.

We find the first Board of Reference was established at Pisa, in Italy, in the 11th century, composed of arbiters of disputes, freely chosen by the Merchants and ship owners who were in the habit of assembling on Christmas evening every year and electing by vote two worthy men, experienced in commercial affairs, under the name of consuls, and another as judge of appeals. Such committees of arbitration were afterwards appointed in all the large commercial cities of Europe, and in course of time really became tribunals of justice.

New York has the Chamber of Commerce, chartered by the British government before the revolution, with a renewed charter by the United States government.

All cities throughout the world of any note have their chamber of commerce or board of trade, with committee of references, and place "where merchants most do congregate."

Buffalo is now one of the largest grain markets in the world, and is destined to be the largest, when half of the western prairies are brought under the plough—with three hundred ships—fifty steamboats, and hundreds of merchants trading with her—surely what has been indispensable in other cities, since the middle ages, must be essential to Buffalo.

Meeting on 'Change gives you an opportunity of comparing views, and establishing uniform prices for the day—you mingle together and become better acquainted with each other, and rub off many sharp corners of jealousy and selfishness. By promptness at the hour all persons that have business with you will expect to meet you, instead of spending hours, as is frequently the case, in pursuit of you about the city. Few will be willing to acknowledge that they expect no person to see them on business in the course of the day—your promptness on 'Change, or absence will be taken as a criterion of the amount of business you are doing. Meeting on 'Change, you will soon find, enables you to accomplish more in a few minutes than you could otherwise in hours.

Exhibiting samples of grain with the amount, conveys to the purchaser the knowledge that you have it for sale, and having the samples ranged along together, enables you and him to compare qualities, and judge of the amount on the market.

Advertising on the bulletin, the sailing of your steamboats and vessels, conveys the knowledge that you are up for freight or passage to particular ports—saves the answering of many questions—and the person wishing freight or passage the time and trouble of inquiring at every office along the dock.

You will find the same advantage in advertising the commodities you have for sale.

The register of arrivals at the Hotels, enables you to see at a glance who of your acquaintance, are in the city and their destination—that you may wait on them—show them the articles you have for sale—induce them to become customers then or at some future time—to know what strangers to you are in the city, and, if desirable, make their acquaintance—to know who of your doubtful debtors are passing you by, to pay their cash or obtain credit in other cities, with a view of putting you off to some more convenient season.

The reading room is furnished with the best commercial papers from the principal cities in the United States, and placed on file from twenty to thirty minutes before individuals can get their papers at the Post Office, by waiting as they must for the distribution of the mails.

The cost of being a member of the Board of Trade, which entitles you to all the privileges I have named, is estimated not to exceed five dollars per annum.

Many of you take two or three New York papers, at a cost of ten to twenty-five dollars per annum, which contain but a small portion of the news you will find at the reading-room, and in these days of railroads and electricity, very stale, when your neighbors have it from twenty to thirty minutes before you. * * * *

There is kept a daily record of the sales, &c., of flour, wheat, and all other matters—the arrivals from up the lake, with cargoes, consignees, &c., and lists of arrivals at the different Hotels of the city. Samples of grain, &c., are here to be exhibited, and the daily meetings, which are to be between 12 and 1 o'clock, are for the purpose of making sales and purchases, interchanging views, opinions, &c., upon various matters relating to the general interest.

The following is a description of the building:

The Exchange fronts on Hanover and Prime streets and the Prime canal—120 feet on Hanover, and 85 on Prime and the canal, and is four stories high, of brick. The first story is composed of six stores, of various dimensions, having two fronts each. On the second floor is the room appropriated to the use of the Board of Trade, where they are to hold their daily meetings for the transaction of business. It is an elongated octagon, 36 feet by 60, 36 feet in height, and lighted from above by an octagon fan light of ground glass, 10 feet by 40. The floor is of beautiful marble, colored and white, from Lancaster, Vt. To this room there are two entrances, up broad stairways, one from Hanover and the other from Prime street. The walls are a most perfect imitation of New Jersey free stone, with a Doric frieze and cornice at the foot of the arch, which are ornamented in a beautiful and chaste style. In the north arch is a representation of the city arms, being a ship and a canal boat on it shield surmounted by a Buffalo. In the south is a locomotive with cars attached, crossing a viaduct, represented on a shield, surmounted by the cap of liberty and spread eagle. On the west side are two figures, male and female, representing the arts—a steamboat and vessel in the distance, and an Indian, alarmed and annoyed at the advancement of civilization, is represented in the act of leaving where again he may rove free and wild, in haunts more congenial to his untamed nature. On the east side is Neptune, with his car and trident. The other four angles of the arch are filled with scrolls. The ornamenting was done by Miller; and is an excellent specimen of the art. On the same floor are thirteen spacious rooms; designed for offices, part of which are already occupied, by the Custom House, Reading Room, Insurance offices, Law offices, &c.

On the third floor, and within the arch, is a gallery four feet in width, extending entirely around the Exchange Room, with heavy hand rail and bannisters, the whole supported by cantilevers. On this floor there are fifteen rooms—twelve of which open into the gallery, with which the others are connected. These rooms are fitted up for law and other offices.

In the fourth story are 17 rooms of various sizes and forms, designed for sleeping rooms, mechanic's shops, &c.

The entire building is graceful in proportion—beautiful in finish, and commodious in its arrangements. Its cost is about $21,000.

THE WAY TO STOP IT.—Two convictions for illegal voting took place at Milledgeville, Geo., week before last, and the aggressors were each sentenced to a year's hard labor in the Penitentiary. These were the first instances that ever occurred in the State.

FIRES.—The mill destroyed at Ware, Mass., on Monday last, belonged to the Otis Manufacturing Company. The loss is estimated at about $90,000; insurance $45,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Danvers, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon, which is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of children playing with friction matches. The fire spread with great rapidity and destroyed eighteen buildings before it was subdued; among them the house and store of Mr. J. Sylvester, the dwelling houses of Mr. J. Heyman, E. T. Smith, S. Preston, and a new building occupied by the Post Office.

The Village Bank building was a good deal injured by fire and water, and most of the furniture of Mr. W. L. Weston, the cashier, was greatly injured; but all the Bank property was saved.

The steam nail factory of Mr. J. Robinson, at Malden, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Loss $3000; insurance $2000.

FIRE.—The Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia was set on fire and entirely destroyed on Wednesday night. A great number of the pictures were destroyed, among which were Murillo's great picture of the Roman Daughter, valued at $3000, and Dugald Stuard, by Raeburn. Most of the pictures were removed. Alston's picture of the Dead Man Restored, was saved, and Death on the Pale Horse, in a mutilated condition. This was thought to be the largest and best collection in the United States. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Philadelphia Gazette, speaking of this disastrous conflagration, says:

The entire loss is not yet known—of course it is irreparable in the eyes of all lovers of art. Arrangements have been made to ascertain what has been saved, injured or missing, and it is probable that a report of this kind will be ready to-morrow. The citizens generally deserve great credit for their active exertions to save the works of art. When the full length of Washington was brought out, uninjured, there was a perfect burst of delight among the spectators. The smoke, from the moment the fire was discovered, was so dense as to render it entirely impracticable to save anything in the Statue Gallery, and the situation of the Academy, in the centre of a block of buildings, made the access of the firemen extremely difficult.

The Montreal papers announce the death of Lieu. Gen. Sir Richard D. Jackson, commander of the forces in British North America.

☞An anecdote of the great fire has been related to us to this effect: One of our Brokers had a considerable amount of money, &c., in a vault which proved fire-proof in every sense of the word. On the morning subsequent he left his house uncertain whether his valuables were safe or not—his heart was heavy under the circumstances. He thought that even if all was safe, there would be a rush by the depositors to draw their money. Imagine, then, his surprise on opening the vault to find all safe; and instead of a crowd of impatient depositors, a solitary one, who drew $300 only out of over $6,000 in the Broker's hands.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—It has been proposed to the English and French Commission, now in session in London, that there shall be treaties with the native chiefs on the coast of Africa, by the stipulations of which the traffic in slaves is to be abolished. The Baltimore American favors the idea, in a very excellent article, and says:

"The petty kings on the West Coast, once induced to enter into a treaty, to which they could be brought by presents and a promise of a trade in the products of their country, would be likely to observe their obligations from a superstitious fear that they have of violating any engagement written upon paper. A pledge by word of mouth might be of little or no binding force—but to make "book" is a great thing with them."

WASHINGTON CITY, says the National Intelligencer, has been erroneously represented as a very immoral place. This is denied by the editor, who states that nowhere can a more moral and religious population be found than in that city. As evidence of the fact that he directs attention to its churches on the Sabbath,—well filled, and with attentive congregations. And, further, he says, within the last four years no less than seven new church edifices of different denominations have been erected and opened for public worship; and four more are now in course of building, and will probably be completed before the meeting of the next Congress.

From the N. O. Republican, of June 3.

MEXICO—WARLIKE.

Private letters received here from Mexico by the British frigate "Eurydice," state it as a matter almost of certainty, that before long the Mexican government will declare war against the United States. We have seen some of these letters, and they all go to confirm the statements to this effect, made in our paper of yesterday. So hostile to this country and to Texas, is the tone of public sentiment in Mexico, that it is generally believed the government must either go to war, or suffer an overthrow by a new revolution. In this posture of affairs, it will probably adopt the alternative, involving least peril to its members, trusting to the chances which the future may afford to save the republic from the consequences of a conflict with this country. From one of the letters referred to, dated Vera Cruz, May 22, we have been kindly permitted to make the following extract:

"Captain Elliott and a commissioner of Texas are at this place, waiting for the arrival of letters from Mexico, which, it is said, will arrive to-day. They will sail direct for Galveston in the French brig 'La Parouse.' The 'Eurydice' will sail for your port with despatches for the British government. In addition to the propositions made by England to both Texas and Mexico, to settle the relations of these countries to each other and to the United States, in a manner agreeable to her policy, I am assured there are inducements offered of rather a tempting nature. They are as follows: England compromising herself with Mexico to pay ten millions of her national debt, and with Texas she agrees to pay the whole of hers, which is computed at eight millions.—This, if true—and I have got it from very good authority—proves that England has some very deep-laid project, with regard to Texas; one much more important to her, than the advantages she might derive from the simple determination of Texas to remain independent, confirmed by the consent of Mexico.

"Those English who speak of the controversy between Mexico and the United States, about Texas, never fail to introduce the question of slavery, and regard its abolition in the little republic, as a consequence which will speedily follow the determination on her part to remain independent. But from what I can learn, I cannot think that any proposition which England may make, however tempting it may be, can now defeat annexation.

"Governor Shannon arrived here yesterday. He will go in the 'Analuac' to New York, unless Com. Conner offers him a man of-war. Under ordinary circumstances, this would be done; but it is said the Commodore is unwilling to weaken the force of his command. Mr. Shannon was robbed both going to and coming from Mexico."

TEXAS.—The editor of the New Orleans Picayune, noticing a recent Annexation Meeting at Bastrop, says—"We were not in attendance at the time, but three days afterwards we saw one of the tallest poles, and one of the largest United States flags flying at its head, we have ever met with in our travels. The people in this section are almost unanimous in favor of annexation.—They say that they want no proposition from England—can dispense entirely with her mediations and pretended good offices. They say, too, that they can get along very well without the interference of France, in any shape, manner, or form."

LEGAL REFORM.—The following extract from the last published of a series of 'Lectures to Laboring Men,' by Dr. S. Denton, which appear in successive numbers of the *Alphadelpoia Tocsin* Galesburgh, Mich., furnishes some valuable hints' on this subject:

On looking over the world, wherever we find that legal reforms have been instituted, and the judiciary system modernized, the most sanguine expectations of its advocates have been realized, in opposition to the croakings of those already installed in the practice of the profession. In that stupendous fabric of human wisdom and invention, the "Code Napoleon" the architect who planned it, and the great lawyer who decided upon the fitness of every section and sentence, was no lawyer, but it has rendered justice comparatively, *certain, simple and cheap*, and has conferred inestimable blessings on the millions of France, and other nations who have since adopted that simple system.

Denmark, and then Sweden, have lately adopted an important judicial reform.

According to Baird, (a late traveller in the North of Europe,) the people now elect from among themselves, once in four years, persons who sit, whenever called on, as a *court of agreement*, before whom all *matters of difference must first be brought*. The court hears and examines into every thing relating to the difference, in an informal way and then gives its decision. So far this is a simple and cheap process, and if both parties are satisfied the matter ends here; if not, they can appeal to a higher court. This simple procedure relieves the people of nine-tenths of the former costs of litigation, and the higher courts of a vast amount of formal, tedious, and expensive lawsuits.

Stephens, in his Central America, says that the court at the English settlement, at the Bay of Honduras, receives all kinds of testimony, and hears all the parties have to say with the least possible formality. No technical proceedings being admitted, there is no lawyers in the colony. Appeal can be made from this court to the legislative council; yet for more than twenty years a cause has never been carried up. This shows the perfect confidence people have in the dicision of a tribunal, if the whole cause is heard, and technical proceedings are abrogated. To this is to be attributed in a great measure, the sweep of our justices' court. In this State their jurisdiction extends to $100, and in the county, where about five thousand suits per annum are brought in these courts, not a dozen decisions out of the whole are reversed; and the most of those carried up, are on some unessential objection. We very much doubt whether one case in a thousand, decided in our justices' courts, ever could be reversed on any question affecting the merits of the case; and no doubt the confidence of the people would be more confirmed, if every visage of the old monarchial, technical system of practice was abolished from these republican tribunals.

In Massachusetts, special pleading in bar, of every kind is abolished. No notice to plead is ever given. Common notices and rules are unknown. In Louisiana, the defendant must either acknowledge or deny his signature. If, however, he means to resist the action, by means of some exception, he must plead the same expressly in his answer. When the defendant, on his part, alleges new facts, they are considered as denied by the plaintiff, and neither replication nor rejoinder is admitted. Both plaintiff and defendant are permitted to annex the petition, or answer interrogations, to be answered by the opposite party, for the purpose of evidence in the cause. The trial is by jury, if demanded by either party; otherwise by the court.

In New Hampshire and Maine, any person of good moral character, is allowed to practice in the Supreme Court. One fact we cannot have too strongly impressed upon our minds in considering this engrossing subject, and that is this: All great legal reforms and jurisprudential simplifications, in every country, have been brought about, against the remonstrances and opposition of the legal profession, as a body. In France, Belgium, Greece, the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, Holland, Lombardy, Naples, Denmark and Sweeden, most violent opposition was instituted by the lawyers, as a body, against any change. It was equally so in England, when the celebrated attempt was made a legal reform; and there very little was effected. Every attempt of the kind, in our country, has encountered the same inplacable opposition from that quarter. The simplified practice and extended jurisdiction of our justices' courts, from 12 1-2 up to $100, and the breaking in upon their exclusive privileges in New Hampshire and Maine, and every other important reform, have always encountered the benevolent remonstrances of the profession, lest the people should plunge the whole cauntry into anarchy, and ruin themselves by trying to realize some Utohian project, that was not dreamed of by Blackstone, Coke, Littleton, or any of our more ancient and *enlightened barbarian ancestors of the dark ages.*

But while we make this assertion in reference to the legal profession, as a general rule, we should feel the more grateful for the few noble exceptions which the present age, in particular, furnishes us. A few there are, who have acted superior to every venal consideration; and with comprehensive, original minds, have been able to divest themselves of the narrow prejudices engendered by a close study of these artificial, technical systems.

We feel confident that if the people exhibit any anxiety to relieve themselves from this oppressive relic of ancient monarchy and aristocracy, there will not be wanting a few enlightened, magnanimous members of the bar, who will aid in the rescue, fight manfully in the conflict, and win for themselves the never-dying gratitude of an enlightened and generous posterity,

May we not confidently expect to find many among the generous and gifted who will join in the following *noble* sentiment of Lord Brougham!

"It was the boast of Augustus that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble—a praise not unworthy a great prince. But how much nobler will be the Sovereign's boast, when he shall have it to say, that he found law dear, and left it cheap—found it a sealed book, and left it a living letter—found it the patrimony of the rich, and left it the inheritance of the poor—found it the two-edged sword of craft and oppression, and left it the staff of honesty and the shield of innocence. To me, much reflecting on these things, it has always seemed a worthier honor to be the instrument of making you bestir yourselves in this high matter than to enjoy all that office can give."

Something that should be Looked Into.

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:

GENTLEMEN—It was with some degree of surprise that I have lately been informed that there are now in our city three Negro Sabbath Schools under operation. I was incredulous of the fact of their existence until last Sabbath morning. A spirit of inquiry caused me to visit St. James's Episcopal Church, where I saw assembled several hundred Negro children, together with some grown ones. I asked what it meant, and was informed that it was a Sunday School for Negroes. Whether there be restrictions or not as to the extent they are to be taught, I am not aware—but would respectfully ask those who are concerned in the matter to give the information.

I am clearly for allowing servants all *religious privileges* CONSISTENT *with their condition.* It is a pleasure, no doubt, to them to assemble to worship God according to the lights before them; it is a gratification to owners of slaves to see them thus interested; *but, I am of opinion that it is clearly against the policy of our Slave Institutions to allow them to congregate in the capacity of Sunday School scholars, to receive instruction,* NO MATTER OF WHAT KIND. Those who are engaged in the occupation may assume it through motives of philanthropy, but I doubt very much if they have counted the injury that may result to the community at large, by a misguided idea of Christian kindness or benevolence. Do not construe my words into an intention to impugn the good motives of any persons thus engaged *in this, (to me) dangerous enterprize,* but only a desire to have this matter attended to before evils arise which would be difficult to quell.

If this measure is one that has been considered by the proper authorities, and granted because of a belief that it may ameliorate the condition of our Slave population in any religious point of view, and that it has been sanctioned by the community who are to suffer any evil that may result from this plan, then it is enough that this matter should only be represented in its proper light in its infancy.

I have always conceived it a doubtful policy to allow negroes to worship in masses exclusively of slaves; those restrictions which are necessarily placed upon them by the presence of white persons, is removed, and they are left free to act upon any measure their inclinations or some of the more crafty may suggest. I hope those who feel interested in the matter, should examine the law in relation to the course, before they proceed further. I am yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

☞The above needs no comment to secure it a reading and a thoughtful one too.

WHO RIDS NOW FOR THE ENGLISH MISSION.—Mr. Calhoun has declined it. Mr. Elmore has declined it. Mr. Pickens has declined it. Mr. Mason has declined it, and the Journal of Commerce adds Mr. Woodbury to the number who have also declined it. It is said too that no body will accept the Mission, unless it is Andrew Stevenson, and it is thought that he will soon have the offer.—*N. Y. Express.*

AND YET ANOTHER.—The Mobile Herald says that the Mission to England has been offered to General Hamilton, and refused.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Cornelius W. Lawrence, Collector of the port of New York, to take effect on the 1st of July next, in place of C. P. Van Ness, resigned.

The rumor was brought by a passenger on the Luella yesterday from Alton, that there was considerable excitement there in consequence of the Abolition convention now in session in that city, and that fears of a mob were entertained.—[St Louis Reporter, June 6.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, June 16.

The market continues quiet, and the week ending Saturday closed very dull. The effect of the rains on the Rivers is a rise of about one foot.

Wool—The receipts continue very trifling indeed, for the season. Though the market is fairly open, it is spiritless for want of material on which to operate.—Buyers are indifferent about taking lots at our quotations, unless they come up to grade, and absolutely refuse to advance the smallest fraction. Prices are the same—Prime 33c; Full blood 30; ¾ do. 28; ½ do. 26; ¼ do. 24; Common 22c ℔ lb.

Flour—The market closed on Saturday dull and drooping. Sales from wagon and on the Wharf at $4.00, and for choice brands in some instances a shade more.—From store, sales at $4.12½ ℔ bbl. The receipts are small.

Beef—Sale from first hands of ½ ton of dried at 6½c. Acid in store at 6¼@7c.

Bacon—The market is more active. Sale of 19 casks country cured Shoulders and 12,000 lbs of do at 5c; sale of 20,000 lbs of Hams, same description of meat, at 6½c, all par funds, and all in casks which were extra.

Blooms—Sale of 25 tons Juniata, on terms which have not transpired. This lot has been in store for about four years.

Pig Metal—Sale of 11 tons Allegheny, rather high metal, at 8@9, 4 mos.

Oats are down again. Sales on Saturday at 28@30c ℔ bu.

Salt—Sales within three days of 600 bbls No. 1 Allegheny at the Canal, at 96@97c ℔ bbl.

COUNTERFEITS.

The Canal Bank of Albany's Threes have been counterfeited and extensively circulated. The signature of the President, John Keyes Page, is extremely well executed; that of the Cashier, Theo. Olcott, is not so well done. The paper is, however, a little thicker than the original notes, and of rather darker hue.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

There have been several sales of the stock of this Bank since the fire—the two last were 25 shares on Thursday, and 50 shares on Friday, both at 85. This stock is in demand at the same price, which is the par value.

The comptroller of New York advertises that he is ready to pay the notes of the Commercial Bank of New York, Bank of Buffalo, Commercial Bank of Oswego, Clinton County Bank, Watervliet Bank, and the Bank of Lyons, but not the interest. Other established debts against these Banks are provided for in another way.

The Governor of Ohio has officially announced that the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, the City Bank of Cleveland, and the Bank of Dayton as Independent Banks and the Exchange Bank of Columbus, and the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, as branches of the State Bank, have complied with the provisions of the law, and are authorized to do the business of banking.

The Chicago News says:—"Glass is an important article in the imports of the city, the medium price for the common size 8 by 10 is $1.07 per box of 50 feet.

The commission house of C. L. Harmon, alone, yesterday received 1100 boxes of glass, and this is but one invoice. Our best glass comes from Vermont, although large quantities are received from Pittsburgh and Michigan."

The strangest alteration in bank bills that we have seen for many a day, made its appearance in this city yesterday. It was of the Washington Bank, Boston, offered to Washington Bank, Westerly, R. I. The lettering, one dollar, and the location and signatures, were extracted, and filled up, 810—Westerly, R. I.; Charles Perry, Cash'r; Nathan F. Dixon, Pres't.

The counterfeit 5's of the National Bank, Providence, mentioned a day or two since, are quite plenty in our market just at present. A little extra effort, and the rascal might be caught.—[Post. Atlas.

SCOTCH PIG IRON TRADE.—The total product of pig iron in Scotland, in 1844, was 346,200 tons. Exported from Scotland to foreign ports direct, 39,300 tons; exported to foreign ports via Liverpool, 33,000 tons. Stock on hand in Glasgow, Dec. 1844, 55,000 tons; and for home consumption, 219,000 tons. The average price for the year delivered at Glasgow was £2 10s per ton. The lowest number of furnaces in operation at any period of the year, was 51, and the greatest 70—being the number at present in blast.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, No. 31 of March Term, 1840.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Sylvanus Lothrop.

And now to wit, June 7, 1845, on the petition of Sylvanus Lothrop, setting forth the payment of his debts by the assignees under the voluntary assignment made by him for the benefit of creditors, on the 21st day of December, 1839, and praying the said Court to order a re-conveyance by the said Assignees, of the balance of the property assigned by him, remaining still undisposed of in their hands, and not required for the purposes of the said Trust; and further, to discharge the said assignees from the same. It is ordered and decreed by the said Court, that the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and allowed, unless cause be shown on or before Saturday, the 5th day of July next, why the same should not be allowed. Attest: GEO. R. RIDDLE,
je17-w3t Prothonotary.

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of good land for sale in Butler county, 19 miles from Pittsburgh, situated on the old Harmony road, adjoining the farms of Mr. Garvin and Mr. Graham, with a good hewed log house and barn, two small orchards, with several springs of excellent water, about 75 acres cleared and under fence. For terms apply to JOSEPH MARLATT, 54 Penn street, or to THOS. FARLEY, Allegheny City, or to JACOB MARLATT, on the premises. je7-d&wtf

BITUMINOUS COAL AND IRON ORE.

THE subscriber offers to lease, for a long term of years, part of his estate, situated directly on the Ohio River, at Coal Grove, Lawrence county, Ohio, and not far from midway between the cities of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. There is probably no locality in the United States combining so many and so important advantages for the manufacture of iron as this. The coal has been tested by one of the most distinguished iron masters in the country, and pronounced to be of the first quality for the manufacture of iron, and it is abundant in quantity.—Charcoal may also be obtained at as cheap a rate as in any other place whatever. The ore is abundant; there are five beds of the latter mineral, of various degrees of thickness, two of which have been opened in different places—in one of which the ore is from one to three feet in thickness, and the other varies from six to eight feet in depth.—These two beds have been thoroughly proved by scientific and practical iron masters, and declared to be of the highest order, not only as respects the richness of the ore, but also as to the facility with which the ore is smelted, and the toughness and excellence of the iron made from it. The other beds of ore have not been tried, but no doubt is entertained of their good quality. The marials which may be required for building, whether of wood or stone, are in great abundance on the tract. The species of sandstone necessary for the erection of stacks, and for furnace hearths, is almost inexhaustible, and may be brought into use at a trifling expense. Limestone also abounds there, and the beds of coal are underlaid with different kinds of fire clay. The depth of water in the Ohio River, at this place, always admits of loaded boats lying there, even when the river is at its lowest stage—The situation is healthy, and provisions can no where be found cheaper.

Any person who may wish to examine this tract, is referred to Mr. J. A. STRONG, who resides there, and who will show the different openings which have been made, both into the coal and ore beds, and give such other information in regard to this property as may be desired.

THEODORE STRONG.

☞In Pittsburgh, enquiry can be made of Mr. SIDNEY STRONG, 151 Wood street.
may31-d1m&wlt

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Commissioners until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, the 16th inst. for the erection of Bridges at the following places, viz:—One bridge over Turtle Creek, at or near Funk's Mill in Versailles Township, and one over Lowry's run near Courtney's Mill, in Ohio Township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office from date to the day of letting.

JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM MAGILL,
Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Allegheny Co.,
June 5, 1845. je7-d&w

PITTSBURGH MUSICAL ACADEMY.

TO those of our citizens who are lovers of music, it has long been a query, "Upon what principle can an institution for the acquisition and cultivation of a knowledge of music be established, so as to render it permanent?"

An association has a short time since been formed in our city upon the same principle as "The Boston Academy of Music," under the title which forms the caption of this circular. The constitution of this association provides as follows:—1st, for the election of officers; 2d, specifies their several duties, and 3d, regulates the terms of membership, which are these: "any gentleman may become a member of this institution by signing the constitution, paying the sum of five dollars as an initiation fee, and each year thereafter, bearing an equal proportion of the necessary expenses of the institution."

"All ladies who can read music are admitted into membership free of charge."

"Each member shall be required to pay an equal dividend of his initiation fee at the commencement of each quarter. The contingent expenses of the institution all being paid in advance."

The exercises of the institution are divided into three departments: 1st, the Academy Choir, for the practice of the higher branches of music; 2d, an Adult Elementary Class, for instructions in primary principles, and 3d, a Juvenile Department, for the instruction of youths between the ages of 6 and 15.

In this arrangement we hope we shall be able fully to meet the desires of every member of this community.

If you have already acquired a knowledge of music, in our first department you will meet members who are in the same advanced state, and you can practice upon every variety of music, both sacred and secular.

If you have as yet devoted no attention to music, but are desirous of learning, in our second department under the instruction of our Professor, (from the Boston Academy,) you can acquire a thorough knowledge of the whole science.

And if you are the parent of sons and daughters to whom you wish to impart a thorough musical education, for the sum of five dollars, (initiation fee,) you can secure a membership for yourself in either of the other departments, but you also secure the privileges of the juvenile department for all the members of your family between the ages above specified.

The Choir meets every Thursday evening for rehearsal.

The "Adult Elementary Class" will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of members can be obtained.

The Juvenile Department commences operation on Saturday, 21st June, at 9 o'clock, P. M., and will meet weekly at that hour throughout the season.

Our present location is the school room of the Second Presbyterian Church Fifth street.

S. MCKINLEY, Pres't. L. OSGOOD, V. Pres't.
T. W. WRIGHT, Rec. Sec. J. A. K. L. Y. Cor. Sec.
H. EWALT, Treas. L. P. LINCOLN, Prof.
Pittsburgh, June 9th, 1845. je14-d&wlt

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Old Virginia Flint Glass Works.

THE partnership under which the above works were conducted having expired, the parties interested are anxious to settle up their business as speedily as possible, and will sell them on bargain. The buildings are well and substantially built of brick and stone, and are conveniently arranged, comprising all that are necessary for carrying on the business. The pots materials and tools will be sold with the works, and it would require but a short time to put them into operation. Coal is abundant in the neighborhood, and can be contracted for at low prices.

If they cannot be sold they will be rented on fair terms. Any inquiries addressed to me at Wellsburgh, Brooke Co., Va., will receive prompt attention.

may31-d2w&w3t* GEO. N CATTS.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, 60 acres of land, about 30 acres cleared, 20 of which is in meadow, on which is erected a large steam mill, with power sufficient for four pair of mill stones, in connection with water power, and all metal gearing and two pair of four feet mill stones, one pair a French burr, also two bolts and three elevators with other machinery for merchant work. All in good order, and also a good bearing orchard, the above in a good wheat settlement, and amongst the best stands in the county, eight miles from the County Seat, three miles from the Ohio River, and twenty miles from Pittsburgh. An undisputable title will be given for the above described property, and will sell on exceedingly accommodating terms to the purchaser. WALTER JOHNSTON.

Beaver County, Hanover Township. may20-w3*

GREAT BARGAINS.

WOOLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity of Machinery. Eastern made, in excellent order, is offered for sale, at very reduced prices, at the Ross Factory, Steubenville, lately owned by Wells, Henry & Co. It consists, principally, of

1 section of Cards, with Condensers,
1 Jack, 140 spindles—1 Mule, 240 spindles,
24 Power Looms,
1 Fobbin Machine—Turning & Rolling do,
30 Steel Reeds, assorted—Cast Iron Kettles,
Warping and Beeming Machine,
Copper Kettles, Blue Vats Reeds, Wheels, Swifts, &c

Enquire of ROBERT HANLIN, Agent.
may10-d&w3t [Steub. Gaz. $2.] at Ross Factory

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, AT PITTSBURGH.

DRS. SPEER & KU